

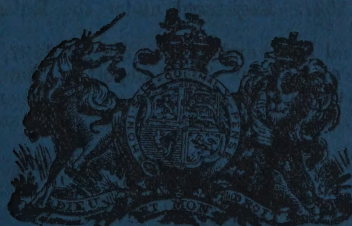
W^m Denton Esq

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 9th March 1897.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

We have to record, with much regret, that, owing to the pressure of parliamentary duties, Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael has found it necessary to resign the Chairmanship of the Board, the duties of which he has discharged with great tact and ability.

Resignation of
Sir Thomas D.
Gibson Car-
michael.

The Honourable Walter George Scott, Master of Polwarth, has been appointed Chairman of the Board.

Master of
Polwarth
appointed
Chairman.

Dr Charles Macpherson, Bonar Bridge, has been appointed to be Deputy Commissioner in room of the late Dr Lawson.

Dr Macpherson
appointed
Deputy Com-
missioner.

I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON 1ST JANUARY 1897.

Number of
the Insane.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on page xi.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1897.

It appears from this statement that of the 14,500 insane persons in Scotland, of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 2217 were maintained from private sources, 12,221 by parochial rates, and 62 at the expense of the State.

In our Thirty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed

Quinquennial
Retrospect not
given in this
Report.

Number of
the Insane.

retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the Statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lxii). We continue, however, to give, in Appendix A, the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
Year 1896.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on the opposite page, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered** lunatics at 1st January 1897, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1896.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 17 private patients and an increase of 502 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 7 patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 109 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 11 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 2 private patients and a decrease of 33 pauper patients.

Tables I, II., and III. (Appendix A) show the number of patients, the manner of their disposal, and their proportion to population and to ordinary pauperism at 1st January 1897, as compared with previous years.

The general results during 1896, as compared with 1895, are, in regard to *registered** lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 383, of whom 12 were private patients, and 371 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 383, the increased number in establishments was 414, and the decrease in private dwellings 31. (3) Of the increased number of 414 in establishments, 10 were private patients and 404 were pauper patients. As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1891–95 was 49, and of pauper patients 206, the increase in the number of private patients in establishments during the last year has been below, and of pauper patients considerably above, the average annual increase shown by that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1896:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was an increase of 5.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1896. In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was an increase of 3 private inmates, and an increase of 16 pauper inmates.

Changes from Pauper to Private Class and *vice versa*.

CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS,
AND *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 and 1890-94, and the numbers for the years 1895 and 1896:—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89 } 1890-94 }	Average Numbers {	23 22	42 41
1895,		27	46
1896,		23	49

Number placed on and Removed from Register. TOTAL NUMBERS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1897, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1896, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

It will be observed that the average excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 298 for the quinquennial 1890-94, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it, was 383 in 1896, being 85 above the average for the quinquennial 1890-94, and 169 above the excess for the year 1895.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1896 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1896.

Tables VI., VII., and VIII. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Table VI. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*(1) Direct
Admissions.

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 482, being 33 less than in the preceding year, and 52 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1890-94; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2645, being 111 more than the number during the preceding year, and 217 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1890-94.

(2) *Admission by Transfer.*(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1896 was 581, which is 172 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 187 above the average for the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the Districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the Districts to which they belong. A circumstance which has affected the

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1896.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

number transferred during the past year is that many pauper patients, through want of accommodation in their own Districts, were boarded temporarily in asylums elsewhere, from which they were transferred to their proper asylums on the provision of fresh accommodation. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 37 instances by Sheriffs, and 491 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	25	15	84	82	...	2	...	...	13	9	30	27	42	245
Private Asylums, . . .	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	115	114	...	...	...	...	7	9	1	1	...	247
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	86
TOTALS,	30	20	215	214	...	3	...	...	20	18	31	30	53	528

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1896 was 87. The average number admitted for the ten years 1887-96 was 76. The number resident at 1st January 1897 was 71.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

Discharges from Establishments.

6. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of

such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A). Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1896.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 209 private patients discharged recovered during 1896, which is 6 above the number for the preceding year, and 1 below the average for the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1131, which is 33 below the number for the preceding year, and 59 above the average for the five years 1890-94. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1895 and 1896, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1890-94:—

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Recovered.

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.		
	1890-1894.	1895.	1896.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	35	36
„ Private Asylums,	38	26	40
„ Parochial Asylums,	43	46	41
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	7	6	6

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard would require to be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual establishment, before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1896, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 126, which is 7 below the average of the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 394, being 49 below the average for the five years 1890-94.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1896.

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1896:—

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Patients
Unrecovered.

MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1896.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	109	...	...	109
„ Minute of Parish Council, . . . .	...	115	175	290
„ Escape,	...	...	12	12
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	12	21	10	43
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	...	4	5
„ Expiry of Interim Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	...	...	49	49
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial,	...	...	1	1
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	2	...	...	2
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children,	...	...	1	1
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	2	...	6	8
„ Defective admission papers, . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals,	126	136	258	520

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1896 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 131, which is 6 more than in 1895, and 2 less than the average of the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients who died was 721, which is 93 less than in 1895, and 2 above the average of the five years 1890-94.

The following statement, derived from Table IX. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquenniad 1890-94, and for the years 1895 and 1896:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Num- ber Resident in all Establishments.		
	1890-94.	1895.	1896.
Private Patients,	7·6	6·5	6·8
Pauper Patients,	8·7	9·2	7·9
Both Classes,	8·5	8·7	7·7

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquenniad 1890-94, and for the years 1895 and 1896, is shown in the following statement:—

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1896.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	1890-94.	1895.	1896.
Royal and District Asylums, . . .	8·8	8·4	7·6
Private Asylums,	6·3	10·8	6·4
Parochial Asylums,	9·6	10·8	10·1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	4·6	5·7	3·7

Table X. (Appendix A), which takes the place of a Table on the same subject printed for the last time in our Report of last year, gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1896, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years. The results of an examination of the figures of this Table down to 1895, were given in our last Report.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

Removals
on Probation.

At 1st January 1896, 75 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 31 have been finally discharged as recovered, 12 were sent back, and 32 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1896, 148 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 22 have been finally discharged as recovered; 12 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 38 have been returned to asylums; 1 died, and 75 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1892, and the number so liberated for each of the subsequent four years;—

Year.	Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72, } Average Numbers, . . . }	130
1873-82, }	118
1883-92, }	122
1893,	141
1894,	172
1895,	138
1896, ²¹	148

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1896.

Removals
on Probation.

Of the 4296 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 902 or 21 per cent. were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1896 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	7	Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0
Argyll District Asylum,	2	Barony Parochial Asylum,	1
Ayr District Asylum,	18	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0
Banff District Asylum,	0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	1
Crichton Royal Institution,	27	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	2	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	28	Road,	1
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton-	
Fife District Asylum,	0	bar,	1
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	2	Aberdeen East Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen West Poorhouse,	0
Govan District Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Haddington District Asylum,	0	Cunninghame Poorhouse,	1
Inverness District Asylum,	25	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0
Kirklands Asylum,	1	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0
Lanark District Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0
Midlothian District Asylum,	6	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Montrose Royal Asylum,	5	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0
Murray's Royal Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	1
Perth District Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	12	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Stirling District Asylum,	6	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	1	Perth Poorhouse,	0
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	0		
Westermains Private Asylum,	0		
		Total,	148

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent use of the probationary discharge would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred from the figures given above, that

the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1896.

Removals
on Probation.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1897, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Districts or Parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Distribution
of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1896. The number of orders granted during the year was 3092.

Orders granted
by Sheriffs
during the
Year.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1896. The number of licences amounted to 28, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 21 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table IX.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

Establishments
for Lunatics.Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.Changes among
Attendants
and Servants.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1896, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1896, was 663, which is 43 more than the number for the previous year, and 91 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 484, which is 33 less than the number for the previous year.

In addition to the 484 who resigned voluntarily, 39 left on account of ill-health, 7 died during their term of service, 9 absconded, 35 were dismissed for incompetence, and 89 for misconduct.

We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of institutions where changes occur frequently, whether some addition to wages or some increase of comforts is not desirable. Our experience tends to show that a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable separate cottages for such attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered re-appears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums, if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in which they re-engage.

Escapes from
Asylums.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1896 was 180. Of these 93 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 55 within a week, and 12 after a week; and 20 were still absent on the expiry of 28 days from the date of escape, when the authority for their detention ceased by law to be operative. Of the 20 patients not

brought back, 2 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 13 as relieved, 4 were permitted to remain out on pass or probation, and 1 committed suicide.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1887 to 1896:—

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Escapes from
Asylums.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1887, . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . .	207	17	4	23
1889, . . .	190	22	1	20
1890, . . .	182	19	4	19
1891, . . .	194	22	7	20
1892, . . .	176	15	1	18
1893, . . .	201	26	4	20
1894, . . .	236	17	4	18
1895, . . .	196	21	...	18
1896, . . .	180	17	2	16
Totals, . .	1983	191	30	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1896 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have ceased to need asylum care.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1896 was 100. Of these 18 ended fatally, death in 12 of these cases being due to suicide.

Of the deaths by suicide 3 were caused by cut-throat, 4 by hanging, 3 by strangulation, and 2 by going in front of a passing train. There were 2 cases of serious injury from attempted suicide. Of the 6 fatal accidents not due to suicide, 4 were caused by suffocation in bed during a fit, 1 by assault of a fellow patient, and 1 by injuries probably caused during a struggle with an attendant. This matter was the subject of full investigation by the Crown Authorities and by ourselves, and the attendant implicated was apprehended, but the charge against him was eventually departed from.

In 41 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 20 cases by falls or injury accidentally self-inflicted, in 18 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow patients,

Establishment
for Lunatics.
Accidents in
Asylums.

and in 3 cases the cause could not be determined with certainty. Of the remaining accidents, there were 17 injuries to the head, most of which were not serious. Of these, 5 were caused by falls, 8 by assaults of fellow patients, and 4 were self-inflicted,—3 intentionally and 1 unintentionally. There were reported, in addition, 22 accidents of a slight character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-ninth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7	150
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6	145
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10	133
1893	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	5	128
1894	...	3	2	...	7	4	2	9	120
1895	...	5	...	...	5	1	1	8	115
1896	...	4	1	...	6	3	1	4	107

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who

had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted. Establishment for Lunatics.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-seven years only 312 recoveries, or 24 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions, and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-nine years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-seven years would represent 17 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-seven years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 32 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded, therefore, that 826 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source, the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the readmissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 5 persons re-admitted during 1896, to which the 6 re-admissions refer, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, 2 twice, 2 three times. Of the 3 patients discharged as recovered in 1896, 1 had been re-admitted once, 1 twice, and 1 three times since 1868. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate on the number resident of patients admitted to asylums for the first time, is for the first year of residence about 25 per cent. (the average number resident for that year being taken as the half of the number resident at 31st December), for the second year of residence about 13 per cent., for the third year about 12 per cent., and for the fourth year about 11 per cent., and that among those who have been more than four years inmates of asylums, the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last twenty-five of the twenty-nine years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Different
Classes of
Establish-
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups :—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 15 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

(a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Royal and District Asylums.

The new hospital buildings at Aberdeen Royal Asylum are completed. Their design and arrangements are reported to be admirable. Brightness and cheerfulness have been secured by abundance of light and tasteful colouring, and the wards have been suitably and comfortably furnished. The extensions and improvements at the Daviot branch, which have now been finished, will increase its accommodation and facilitate its administration. Attention is drawn to the seriously overcrowded condition of the day-rooms in the main asylum, and fear is expressed that the new accommodation in the hospital buildings and in the Daviot branch will do no more than meet the present overcrowded condition of the wards. The growth of the asylum population during recent years has been large, and its further growth appears to be inevitable. The Directors are accordingly recommended to take into consideration the extent to which the asylum can, without unduly increasing its size, provide in the future for the requirements of the District. The patients are reported to be well cared for, and liberally fed, and the impressions produced by the visits were favourable to the management of the institution.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

The addition to the male hospital accommodation at the Argyll and Bute District Asylum is reported to be so far completed as to permit of the ground floor being occupied by patients. The accommodation in this extension is of a satisfactory character for the treatment of sick and infirm patients. Twelve single rooms are being built in connection with the female hospital section. The amount of land attached to the asylum is too small, but it is understood that the District Board are fully alive to the desirability of acquiring a suitable addition to the acreage whenever an opportunity of doing so is afforded. The patients are reported to be well provided for, and the day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilhead.

The attention of the Ayr District Board is very seriously drawn to the necessity for making an addition to the accommodation of the asylum. It is reported that the female side is full and the male side is more than full. The evils which arose from the over-

Ayr District Asylum, Galloway, Ayr.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

crowded condition of the asylum prior to the recent extentions are pointed out in the entries, and a hope is expressed that these evils will not be allowed to recur. The annual admission rate has increased during the last four years from 120 to 175, and if this high admission rate continues, a further growth of the asylum population may be looked for. It is accordingly urged that no time should be lost in making the additions which will be sufficient to meet present requirements, and also those of the next eight years. The patients are reported to be well cared for. The quality and neatness of their clothing is commended, and the condition of the institution in regard to cleanliness, order, and comfort was found satisfactory. The improvements in the furniture, especially the large number of easy chairs, are said to have increased the contentment of the patients, and to have made them easier to manage.

Banff District
Asylum,
Ladysbridge.

In consequence of the recurrence of typhoid fever in the main building of the Banff District Asylum, an examination of the water-supply was made by the District Board, and the fact revealed that the water deteriorated in quality on its way to the asylum on account of the foul condition of the pipes. Means have therefore been adopted by which these pipes can be thoroughly flushed and scoured. Attention is drawn to the inadequacy of the pressure of water in the case of fire, the pressure being only sufficient to raise it to the first storey. The District Board are recommended to have the means of protection from fire investigated by a competent person. The wards were found clean and in excellent order, and the furniture has been improved by the addition of arm and easy chairs. The patients are reported to be well provided with food and clothing, and to be treated with kindness.

Crichton Royal
Institution,
Dumfries.

The various sections of the Crichton Royal Institution appropriated to the accommodation of private patients were found in excellent order, and attracted favourable attention on account of the liberal manner in which they provide for the care and comfort of the private patients. The population of the institution has been considerably reduced by the transfer of the bulk of the pauper lunatics chargeable to Lanarkshire parishes to the new District Asylums at Hawkhead and Gartloch, and this has, to a large extent, relieved the overcrowding from which the second house has been suffering. The male side of that house, which has in previous reports been described as antiquated and defective in its arrangements, is reported to have had its accommodation improved by repainting and repapering, and by additions to the furniture and furnishings. Slow combustion stoves have been introduced so as to improve the heating of this department of the institution, and an increase has been made of both the medical and attendant staff. The unsatisfactory condition and the overcrowding of the dining-hall of the second house are pointed out, and it is recommended that day-room and dining-room accommodation be provided for those patients who sleep in the farm-steading, not only because this provision will relieve the overcrowding in the dining-hall, but also because it will add to the comfort of the patients at the

farm. It is understood that the Directors are having plans prepared for the erection of hospital buildings to accommodate 200 male pauper patients, which, when completed, will greatly increase the efficiency of the institution. Details are given which indicate the valuable services which the institution performs, in receiving and maintaining at low rates of board private patients in straitened circumstances belonging to the Dumfries Lunacy District.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Serious charges were made against the management of this asylum in a letter, written in August, by a person who had formerly been a patient of the institution. The statements in that letter included charges of cruelty to patients on the part of attendants, insufficient food, insufficient clothing, laxity of administration, overcrowding, and defective internal arrangements. Our medical members made a most searching investigation into each of these charges, and examined every officer, attendant, and patient who was in any way connected with the matters referred to in the complaint, or who might have been able to throw any light upon the allegations which the letter contained. We further had the writer of the letter before us, and examined him fully. As the result of our investigations, we came to the conclusion that the charges of cruelty towards the patients, and the statements to the effect that they were not well cared for and treated, were quite without foundation. We regret to state, however, that the inquiry, which went into great detail, revealed in certain directions laxity of supervision, upon which we thought it desirable to animadvert, and which we trust will not recur. Some matters, in regard to which we thought a change called for, had their origin more or less directly either in the structural defects of the male division of the second house, which is an old building, or in the temporary overcrowding of that division with patients from Lanarkshire. There was at the time no other accommodation available in Scotland for these patients, and the institution did a public service in receiving them. We have pleasure in stating that all recommendations made by us with a view to the more efficient management of the patients, and their greater comfort, were at once fully given effect to by the Directors.

In the reports on the Dundee Royal Asylum, the Directors are asked to take into serious consideration the overcrowded condition of the institution. It is reported that a considerable amount of excitement and irritability was exhibited by the patients, due mainly to the overcrowded condition of the day-rooms. The increase in the annual admission rate is shown to amount to 53 per cent. within the last ten years. An extension of the asylum is therefore urgently required, and it cannot be begun at too early a date if serious and dangerous overcrowding is to be prevented. Two additions containing dormitories for the special supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients are ready for occupation, but these additions will not relieve the crowded condition of the day-rooms. All sections of the asylum were found clean and comfortably heated, and the condition of the patients in regard to personal cleanliness and clothing was satisfactory. The accommodation for private patients at Gray House is reported to be excellent. It is

Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

understood that the electric light is about to be introduced into all sections of the asylum. Attention is again drawn to the recommendations contained in previous reports in reference to the appointment of a second medical assistant, to the erection of a suitable chapel, and to the division of the asylum into fire-proof compartments.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.

The reports on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum show that the requirements of the patients in every department of the institution are well provided for. The Case Books indicate, in the most satisfactory manner, the care with which the mental and bodily condition of every patient is studied, and the attention which is bestowed on every detail of treatment. All sections of the asylum were found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and well-ventilated. The entire staff of the asylum is reported to consist of 238 persons, or more than 1 to every 4 patients. The wards containing the pauper patients were found overcrowded; but an extension of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse, which is in progress, will relieve the overcrowding by accommodating 50 quiet and harmless patients. The institution contains 77 private patients whose rate of board is only £28, and it possesses charitable funds from which contributions are made towards the reduction of the rates of board of patients in straitened circumstances. It is pointed out, however, in the entries that it would be an immense advantage to the public in the east of Scotland if more accommodation for this poorer class of private patients were available in the institution.

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

The accommodation provided in the new buildings at the Elgin District Asylum is reported to be well lighted, cheerful, and well suited to its purpose. A marked improvement, due to the relief from overcrowding, was observed. A day-room in the female division has, as was recommended, been converted into a day-room-dormitory for sick and infirm patients, whose care and supervision have been made more satisfactory by the change. The condition of the patients was found highly satisfactory, and due attention is given to providing them with healthy occupation. The appointment of a night attendant for the male and female divisions respectively is recorded.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

The new hospital building at the Fife and Kinross District Asylum is reported to have been opened for the accommodation of patients. The wards of this hospital were found well adapted for their purpose, being light, cheerful, and efficient in their arrangements. The ventilation of the building is said to be working satisfactorily, fresh air being driven by a circular fan through flues to different parts. A special feature in the nursing of the male sick patients is the employment of female nurses, and the new arrangement has been found to conduce to the more efficient care and treatment of the patients, and to commend itself both to the patients and to the nurses. The relief to the overcrowding in the main asylum, due to the opening of the hospital buildings, is reported to have had a most beneficial effect on the condition of the patients. The inmates were found liberally provided for, and

their industrial employment, amusement, and recreation are stated to receive careful attention. The water-supply is reported to be now satisfactory, a special pipe having been laid between the Cupar water-works and the asylum, which conveys a daily supply amounting to 63 gallons per patient. The attention of the District Board is called to the desirability of acquiring more land whenever an opportunity of doing so is afforded.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The reports on the Glasgow Royal Asylum continue to show that the management of the institution is conducted with marked ability, and that it well deserves the confidence of the public. The hospital sections are reported to be excellent in their arrangements and equipments. An improvement has been effected in the male hospital section by converting a dormitory adjoining the day-room into a dining-room for infirm patients. The asylum was found scrupulously clean, well-aired, and comfortably heated, and all classes of patients are very satisfactorily provided for. The special circumstances of each patient are carefully studied, and the requirements of each case are liberally met. The large number of private patients at low rates of board is noted as a commendable feature in the administration of the institution by the directors. The number of patients whose rate of board is £40 and under is 193, and the institution is thus shown to be doing work of the most needful kind towards private patients in straitened circumstances. It is hoped that the Directors will be able to see their way to extend yet further the usefulness of the asylum in this direction.

Glasgow Royal
Asylum, Gart-
navel, Glasgow.

The Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead was opened for the reception of patients on the 18th September 1895, but we thought it proper, in view of the rough state of the asylum grounds, to restrict the number to be received to a hundred of each sex, and to the class of patients who are not difficult to manage, and who do not require special arrangements for their care. It is expected that the erection of the hospital section of the asylum, which is a separate building situated about a hundred yards from the main asylum, will not be completed for some time. The buildings occupied by patients at the date of our Report consist of the central block containing dining and amusement halls in front and kitchen and stores behind, and four blocks, two on either side of the central block. These buildings occupy an elevated site, and are of effective design externally. The day-rooms and dormitories are reported to be suitably and comfortably furnished. The means adopted for heating and ventilating the various sections are said to be working satisfactorily. The water-supply, which is obtained from the Paisley water-works, is reported to be ample, and the means of protection from fire appear to be efficient. The asylum estate consists of 190 acres. The condition of the patients was found satisfactory. Their clothing is of good quality and tasteful in appearance, and their food and the serving of the meals are favourably commented on. The administration of the asylum is said to have been speedily organised, and the institution was found in excellent order.

Govan District
Asylum, Hawk-
head, near
Paisley.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Haddington
District
Asylum, Had-
dington.

The additions to the Haddington District Asylum are reported to be making rapid progress. These buildings are to contain suitable sickroom accommodation, which has for some time been inadequate. The asylum is reported to have been found in as good order as the overcrowded condition of the wards and the confusion resulting from the building operations will allow. The patients are reported to be well clothed, liberally fed, and treated with consideration and kindness. It is understood that a small cottage hospital is to be erected for the treatment of patients labouring under infectious disease.

Inverness
District
Asylum,
Inverness.

The important extensions of the Inverness District Asylum recently sanctioned by us are reported to be in progress. The new entrance hall and visiting rooms are approaching completion, and the foundations for the new hospital wards, which are to form wings on each side of the present buildings, are being prepared. These additions will greatly increase the usefulness and efficiency of the institution. It is understood, with satisfaction, that large additions are to be made to the furniture and furnishings of the asylum. Many improvements have already been effected in this direction, but it is pointed out that much remains to be done, especially in regard to the dormitories. The condition and health of the patients were found very satisfactory, and the improvement in their clothing is highly commended. The asylum is reported to be progressing in all directions, and to be under earnest and able management.

Kirklands
Asylum,
Bothwell.

The Kirklands Asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for in regard to food and clothing. The quiet and orderly manner of serving the meals attracted favourable notice. The institution is said to be managed with care and ability.

Lanark
District
Asylum,
Hartwood.

The reports on the Lanark District Asylum at Hartwood show it to be managed in an able and energetic manner. Every detail which can add to the comfort of the inmates receives careful consideration. Their clothing is reported to be ample in quantity and neat and tasteful in appearance. The men who work in the grounds are provided with leggings, and on rainy days with water-proof coats. The food is reported to be well cooked, liberal in quantity, and served in a very orderly manner. The employment of the patients in useful work is well-organised, and amusements and recreations receive due attention. The medical treatment of the patients, and the nursing of sick, are specially and successfully studied. The asylum was found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The equipment of the various sections of the institution has been found to meet the requirements of the different classes of patients in an efficient manner. It was pointed out that, judging from the high admission rate and the small amount of vacant accommodation, a further extension of the asylum would soon be necessary, and the District Board have accordingly resolved to erect an additional block on each side of the asylum. The plans of these blocks have been sanctioned by us.

The population of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum continues to increase, and its wards are reported to be in a crowded condition. It is therefore understood with approval that the District Board have resolved to provide additional accommodation. The need of improved and enlarged hospital wards, not only for the present population, but also for its prospective growth, is pointed out. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer is recorded with approval. The condition of the patients is reported to be in all respects satisfactory, and their requirements are liberally met.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The building of the new branch for private patients at the Montrose Royal Asylum is reported to be making rapid progress. Additions to the machinery and structural alterations are being made in the laundry, which it is expected will greatly increase its efficiency. The wards occupied by pauper patients are reported to be overcrowded, but the accommodation in the main building at present occupied by private patients will be available for pauper inmates when the new building is completed. All classes of patients are said to be suitably and adequately provided for, and to be treated with kindness and consideration, and much professional ability is shown in their medical treatment.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

There are at present 26 patients of Murray's Royal Asylum in straitened circumstances, who have the minimum asylum rate reduced by contributions from the funds of the institution. Marked ability continues to be shown both in the general and medical management of the asylum, and the efforts to engage the patients in occupations which are suited to their capabilities, and beneficial to their mental and bodily condition, are reported to be very successful. The accommodation of the institution is characterised by a high standard of comfort.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

The detached block for males at the Perth District Asylum, similar to the one opened last year for females, is reported to be completed, and occupied by patients. These two blocks, called respectively 'Tuke Lodge' and 'Pinel Lodge,' are reported to be deserving of special commendation for the excellence of their arrangements. They are regarded, both in respect of plan and of the way they are fitted up and furnished, as types of what is best for the class of patients they are intended to accommodate. The structural and other alterations, designed to convert the east and west wings of the asylum into hospital wards, are reported to be rapidly approaching completion. The west wing is in fact in occupation, and the results of the changes are stated to be very satisfactory. Many other improvements are reported, chief among which are the introduction of low-pressure hot-water heating of the institution, the refitting of the lavatories and water-closets, the relaying of all the drains, and the substitution of pitch pine for deal in all worn-out floors. Attention is drawn to the necessity for improvements in the laundry, and it is understood that the District Board have resolved to carry them out. The introduction of fully trained hospital nurses into the female wards is a step which is highly commended.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

It is recorded with satisfaction that the negotiations carried on by the Roxburgh District Board for obtaining an adequate water-supply for the asylum, and for the purchase of additional land, have been brought to a successful termination. It is calculated that, when the new water-supply has been completed, the amount obtainable daily will be about 60 gallons per head of the asylum population, an amount which has been found necessary in the majority of institutions for the insane. The additional land will greatly increase the efficiency of the asylum by affording extended opportunities of employing the male patients in healthy outdoor work. The satisfactory condition of the patients and of the institution is said to bear evidence of careful and conscientious management.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

The overcrowded condition of the Stirling District Asylum is reported to make itself felt, and to affect the patients disadvantageously. The new buildings which are to add considerably to the accommodation of the institution are in course of erection, and are reported to be making rapid progress. Attention is again drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the dormitories in the main building, and it is recommended that their renovation should be undertaken whenever sleeping accommodation is available in the new buildings. Arrangements have been made in regard to regular services for patients belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that the District Board are keeping steadily in view the desirability of obtaining additional land. The patients are reported to have their requirements well provided for, and to be ably and skilfully treated. The hospital, the succursal block, and the day-rooms in the main building, were found in excellent order.

Private Asylums.

(b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton.

Many improvements in the sanitary arrangements at Mavisbank Asylum, conducing to the comfort and health of the patients, are reported to have been effected. The drainage has been renewed, and new baths and lavatories have been supplied. The furniture in many of the rooms has also been improved. The establishment was found in excellent order. Much ability is said to be shown in the medical treatment of the patients, and their history and mental conditions are thoroughly studied.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Private Asylum was found clean and in good order, and the patients are reported to receive adequate care and kindly attention.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The patients in Saughton Hall Private Asylum are reported to be kept in great comfort, to be managed judiciously and with kindness, and to receive medical treatment of the most skilful kind. The two sections of the asylum, Saughton Hall and Balgreen, were found in admirable order. The absence of locked doors is stated to be a noteworthy feature of the management.

Westermains Private Asylum is reported to be comfortably furnished and in excellent order. The patients who are under the direct supervision of the proprietor and his wife were found well provided for, and they receive kindly and judicious treatment.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.
Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

The patients in Whitehouse Private Asylum are reported to be treated with kindness and liberality. The establishment is described as a comfortable home in which the individual tastes and requirements of each patient are carefully attended to.

(c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

All departments of the Barony Parochial Asylum were found in excellent order. A considerable amount of painting and papering is reported to have been done, which has increased the brightness and cheerfulness of the day-rooms and corridors. An enlargement of the laundry is recommended, as it is too small for the increased number employed there. The patients were found satisfactorily provided for, and their medical care and industrial employment are stated to receive due attention. The advantages are pointed out which would result from having an admission-room in connection with the hospital wards of each division of the asylum instead of receiving the patients, as is done at present, at the central door of the institution. Suitable arrangements have been made for religious services to Roman Catholic patients.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, which is about to be abolished, was found clean and in good order, and the patients are reported to be treated with great care and kindness. A considerable number of the patients were transferred to the new District Asylum at Gartloch before the end of the year.

Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Alterations in the Govan Parochial Asylum have been begun with a view to its being used, after the District Asylum at Hawkhead is completed, as Lunatic Wards for the accommodation of patients who are easily managed and who cannot benefit by curative treatment. The new arrangements are said to have been carefully considered, and may be expected to be found efficient. The asylum is reported to be conducted under considerable difficulty on account of the alterations, and of the fact that the patients consist largely of recent and difficult cases. A considerable number of chronic, useful, and easily managed patients have been transferred to the new District Asylum at Hawkhead. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was creditable to those in charge.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

A new fence is about to be erected between the grounds of the Greenock Parochial Asylum and the railway, in accordance with our recommendations, and it is hoped that care will be taken to make it effective in every way. The patients are reported to be suitably clothed, adequately fed, and under skilful medical treatment. Due attention is given to the employment of the patients in useful and healthy work, and the asylum was found scrupulously clean and in good order.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Parochial
Asylums.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Craw Road,
Paisley.

Attention is again drawn to the necessity for engaging a male night attendant at Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, if recent and acute cases are to be admitted. The present arrangements by which one of the attendants is occasionally relieved of duty during the day, in order to do night duty, is not regarded as satisfactory. A female night attendant has been appointed. The requirements of the patients in regard to food and clothing are reported to be well attended to, and the excellence of the clothing is commended. The condition of the wards was found satisfactory, and the day-rooms and dormitories presented a clean, bright, and comfortable appearance.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Riccartbar,
Paisley.

The new lavatories and water-closets in the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar, are reported to be excellent in their arrangements, and to constitute a great sanitary improvement. Attention is drawn to the small extent of land attached to the asylum, and the Committee are advised to take advantage of any favourable opportunity of acquiring more land. The establishment was found in excellent order, being everywhere clean, well aired, and comfortable. The condition of the patients in regard to personal cleanliness and clothing is reported to be very satisfactory. It is pointed out, as an evidence of the efficient way in which the patients are cared for and treated, that the mortality for the last four years has been under 7 per cent. per annum, which is a low rate of mortality for an asylum which largely draws its patients from an urban population.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

(d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen East
(St Nicholas)
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

The wards in Aberdeen East Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the patients are reported to be suitably provided for. The furniture has been improved by the addition of arm-chairs. The patients have been supplied with knives and forks at dinner.

Aberdeen West
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

Many improvements have been effected in the wards of the Aberdeen West Poorhouse. The furniture and furnishings have been improved and added to, and the dormitories have been repainted. The water-closets, which were in an unsatisfactory condition, have been renewed, and the drains have been relaid. The clothing of the patients has been improved, and both in regard to clothing and cleanliness the condition of the patients was found more satisfactory. The dietary is reported to be good and sufficient, and the serving of the meals is more orderly. Attention is drawn to several patients who were unsuitable for care in the wards, and their removal to the asylum was called for.

Buchan Poor-
house, New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse are reported to be well provided for in every way. The wards were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The management of the establishment is reported as efficient in all departments.

The Lunatic Wards of Cuninghame Poorhouse are reported as clean and in good order. The day-rooms have been repainted, and the floors of the dormitories have been stained and varnished. The patients are well fed, usefully employed, and treated with kindness and consideration.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

—
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame
Poorhouse,
Irvine,
Ayrshire.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition. Their clothing is suitable and neat, and the food is good and abundant. All who are capable of useful employment are engaged in useful and healthy work. The wards were clean and in good order. An improvement in the bathing, lavatory, and water-closet arrangements is stated to be much required.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse,
Dumbarton.

The Lunatic Wards of Dundee East Poorhouse are reported to have been much improved by the flooring of the corridors and day-rooms with pitch pine. Plans for the erection of two bathrooms, one for the male and one for the female section of the wards, have been sanctioned by the Board. The patients are reported to be neatly and comfortably clothed, and well fed, and their employment in useful work is well attended to.

Dundee East
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Dundee West Poorhouse was found to be in all respects satisfactory. Their food is reported to be of good quality and abundant. The wards were clean, well-aired, and in good order. The bathing and lavatory arrangements in the female division have been renewed, and are very satisfactory. A shelter is about to be erected in the female airing court. Attention is drawn to the need of a larger and better equipped bathroom for the male division.

Dundee West
Poorhouse.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse were found adequately clothed, and their industrial employment well attended to. But some of the patients were regarded as unsuitable for care in these wards, and their transfer to the asylum was therefore recommended. The wards were found clean and in good order.

Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the patients are reported to be well provided for and treated in a kindly and judicious manner. All the inmates, except those who are prevented by bodily infirmity, are stated to be engaged in useful work.

Hamilton
Poorhouse,
Hamilton.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be well clothed, abundantly fed, and treated with kindness. The wards were found clean and comfortable. The management of the establishment continues to deserve high commendation.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

The day-rooms and dormitories of the Lunatic Wards of Kincardine Poorhouse were found clean, comfortably furnished, and in good order. The patients are reported to be suitably and adequately clothed, and well fed, and the general management of the establishment is commended.

The bathrooms, lavatories, and water-closets in the female division of the Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse have been enlarged and refitted, and these improvements have been carried out in an admirable manner. Similar improvements are to be made in the male division. The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the wards are reported to have presented a well-furnished, comfortable, and cheerful appearance.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of Old Monkland Poorhouse are reported to be well provided for and well treated. The wards were found clean, comfortable, and in good order. The removal to the asylum of two patients who were regarded as unsuitable for care in these wards was called for.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The erection of a new range of well-lighted and well-ventilated workshops at Perth Poorhouse are reported to provide in a most satisfactory manner for those patients who are engaged in wood cutting. The repainting of the dormitories and the varnishing of the floors have added to the cheerfulness and healthiness of the wards. The patients are reported to be well cared for, well fed, well clothed, and judiciously treated.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

An application by the Managers of the Wigtown Poorhouse for permission to receive patients up to the number for which the wards are licensed, by admitting patients from parishes other than those forming the Wigtown Combination, has been under our consideration. Former applications to the same effect had been made to us, but had not been favourably considered, owing chiefly to the fact that these wards were not regarded by us as satisfactory. On this occasion we resolved to grant the application, on the condition that the following improvements were carried out:—(1) The wooden floors in the male wards to be laid with pitch pine; (2) the floors of the scullery, bathroom, and water-closets to be tiled; (3) a fixed porcelain bath to be put into the bathroom; (4) the bathroom on the female side also to be tiled, and have a new bath put in. These conditions the Committee have undertaken to give effect to. The patients in the wards are reported to be adequately provided for as regards food and clothing.

(e) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Important additions and improvements are reported to have been completed at Baldovan Institution, which will greatly increase its efficiency. A new wing has been erected, containing a school-room, a large dormitory, and new lavatory and sanitary arrangements. The old schoolroom has been enlarged and converted into a dining-hall. A large glass verandah has been erected, and new baths have been supplied to all the bathrooms. The ground attached to the institution has been increased in extent, and it is proposed to remove the entrance gate to a position further from the institution. The amenity and privacy of the grounds will thus be enhanced. The management of the establishment by a female superintendent, under the supervision of Dr Greig, is reported to be very successful. The condition of the children was found most satisfactory, and their clothing is specially commended for its tastefulness and good quality. The training and teaching are reported to be conducted with painstaking care, and every effort appears to be made to develop their capacity for self-help and industrial employment.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

Baldovan
Institution,
near Dundee.

The alterations in the front block of the Larbert Institution, for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodation for pupils paying the higher rates of board, are reported to have been completed, and to be excellent in arrangement. This accommodation is fully occupied. The erection of a covered play-ground has been resolved on by the Directors, and is to be begun at an early date. This will be a highly desirable addition to the resources of the institution, as it will tend to make the lives of the children, especially during the winter months, more healthy and happy, and will afford facilities for the introduction of improvements in training. The construction of a swimming-bath is recommended to the consideration of the Directors. The institution was found in excellent order, and its management by the superintendent and his staff is reported to be admirable. The training and teaching of the children are reported to be carried out in a systematic and efficient manner, and to produce results which are gratifying.

Larbert
National
Institution.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1896, 17 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

Establishment
for State and
Criminal
Lunatics.

Lunatic De-
partment of
H.M. General
Prison at Perth.

H.M. General Prison, Perth--Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1896.

c/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
18/1117	Cupar Fife,	7 Jan. 1896	W. C.	7 Jan. 1896	Murder and assault to danger of life.
1255	Peterhead Prison,	5 May 1895	M. H.	24 Feb. "	Assault and robbery and prev. con.
1277	Broadmoor do.	12 Sept. 1884	J. J. or R.	6 Mar. "	Theft by housebreaking.
1307	Edinburgh do.	19 Mar. 1896	J. D.	19 " "	Assault by stabbing.
19/14	Do. do.	13 Nov. 1895	M. M. or J.	7 April "	Theft.
18/778	Main do.	23 Apr. 1895	A. C.	17 " "	Theft, and prev. con. of theft and housebreaking.
19/58	Do. do.	7 Apr. 1896	C. B.	17 " "	Theft and prev. con.
69	Do. do.	25 June 1896	G. C. or G.	24 " "	Murder.
161	Barlinnie do.	16 Mar. 1896	J. H.	4 May "	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft.
136	Glasgow do.	8 May 1896	H. E. or H.	12 " "	Murder.
137	Do. do.	9 May 1896	E. A.	12 " "	Do.
228	Dundee do.	23 June 1896	L. R.	25 " "	Assault to danger of life and murder.
495	Do. do.	9 July 1896	C. B.	15 July "	Assault and prev. con.
496	Glasgow do.	13 July 1896	R. J.	15 " "	Attempt to ravish.
553	Peterhead do.	22 Sept. 1894	J. C.	23 " "	Theft and prev. con.
1252	Glasgow do.	14 Dec. 1896	R. J.	16 Dec. "	Attempt to ravish.
1279	Edinburgh do.	24 Dec. 1896	A. B.	24 " "	Assault by cutting to the effusion of blood, serious injury of the person, and danger of life.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1896 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
41.5	18.0	13	4	6	—	3	1	1	1

The inmates at 31st December 1896 were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 37
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 19
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, 1
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, —
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, —
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, 5
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, —

The Lunatic Department was found in good order, and to be managed in a manner creditable to those in charge. Every effort is made by Dr McNaughtan to employ the energies of the inmates in systematic work of an interesting and useful kind. A workshop for the men is said to be proving a successful addition to the resources of the department.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under jurisdiction of Board.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of insane persons living in family, who are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires us to exercise supervision is regarded as of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1897, was 113. Of these, 45 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 42 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 71 were in houses in each of which there was only one patient, and which do not therefore require to be licensed.

Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position towards the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers, none come upon the register unless they are kept for gain, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings thus do not come on the register. The Board have no official knowledge of

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Dwellings.

them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians.

Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

On the other hand, all pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for. The supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1897 was 2667. Of these 1009 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1658 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special license.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings decreased during the year 1896 from 2700 to 2667, a decrease of 33. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 252. Of these 116 were resident in private dwellings when reported to the Board, and remained, with their sanction, under private care, and 136 were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 30 were certified sane during the year, 27 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 118 were removed to asylums, and 110 died—the death-rate being equal to 41 per 1000.

We attach no special significance to the decrease recorded above, unless in so far as it is probably in part due to the restrictions which we have thought it advisable to place upon the growing tendency to accommodate more than two patients in one house, and also upon the aggregation of patients in certain localities. We do not anticipate that these restrictions will have more than a temporary influence upon the number of patients provided for in private dwellings. The circular letter which we have thought it advisable to issue to Inspectors of Poor intimating restrictions, in accordance with the opinions expressed in our last Annual Report and previous Reports, upon the granting of special licenses for more than two patients, unless in cases of exceptional and rare occurrence, will be found at page 144 of the Appendix to this Report.

The tabular statement on the following page shows the number of private dwellings, specially licensed for pauper patients, classified according as they contained, respectively, 2, 3, and 4 patients, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1896. It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, considerably more than one half are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, nearly two-thirds are females.

Private Dwellings Licensed for the Reception of Two or more Pauper Lunatics.

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1896.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.	Lunatics in Private Dwellings.
		M.	F.		
Two Patients,	271	203	339	542	
Three Patients, . . .	81	65	176	241	
Four Patients,	50	67	133	200	
Totals,	402	335	648	983	

We present as usual in Appendix C. the general reports by the Deputy Commissioners on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. General Reports on Visitation of Patients.

Speaking of certain surroundings highly favourable to a large number of the insane, which can only be secured for them under the conditions of private life, Dr Sutherland makes the following remarks:—"Home influences, the acquirements of domestic habits long in abeyance, and the influence of the society of sane people, have the effect of drawing out sociable instincts, and of revealing and developing a latent capacity for work and usefulness. After a short residence in a private dwelling, responding to these stimuli, patients begin to think and act for themselves in a way little anticipated when trial was first made of it. Everything conspires to make them feel that not only are they persons of some importance entrusted with certain duties, but that they are an integral and essential part of the household. The advantages of private dwellings for those who no longer require institutional treatment have again and again been pointed out by competent critics from several standpoints. Those who have a knowledge of the working of the system, and those who have intelligently reflected, even with a less intimate knowledge of its main features, are agreed that it is infinitely preferable for a section of the insane, by no means inconsiderable, in whom further improvement is only possible under the conditions peculiar to the private dwelling."

Dr Sutherland has made a useful enquiry into the proportion per cent. of the insane to the sane population of those villages in the counties visited by him which contain larger or smaller groups of patients, and he concludes from the figures given in the tabular statements which he has prepared that "there is little or nothing in these percentages of the insane to population to give colour to the suggestion that the insane bulk too largely in the various districts which for many years have found favour with the authorities of the large urban parishes of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee": and speaking of the feelings of the sane in such villages towards the insane boarded in them, it is satisfactory to find him reporting as follows:—"A question of some importance is the attitude adopted towards the small colonies of ten, twenty, thirty, and forty by the communities in whose midst they reside. It may be accepted without question that the feeling is a friendly and

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sympathetic one, and in no instance was any complaint brought under my notice by local officials, by guardians of public order, or by individuals, either in reference to the presence or conduct of the insane. The fact is, instead of their being regarded as intruders or strangers, they have come to be considered as an integral part of the population. Quite different and mistaken ideas of fatuous and demented people prevail in communities which have no experience of them, consequently the safer critics are individuals and communities who have experience of the working of the system. In every community there is a large section—the largest by far—which has no pecuniary interest in the system, and its attitude is not only friendly but protective. Of that I had the clearest evidence in the past year.”

Dr Macpherson, in setting forth the evils which, as we fully recognise, are apt to occur in the case of houses receiving three or four pauper patients, nevertheless, properly calls attention to the fact that all such houses are to be judged on their merits individually, and are not to be condemned merely for the reason that they contain more than two patients. “But while,” he says, alluding to houses of the kind in which the conditions are unfavourable, “there are a few houses with these unsatisfactory features, there are many admirable homes for three or four; homes for men on small farms and dairies where the patients live in constant association, and on the most friendly terms with their guardian, going with him to the field, stable and byre, and sharing cheerfully in his everyday labours. Still more numerous are such homes for female patients, kept generally by elderly spinsters, in some cases by an elderly man and his wife with no children at home, and who generally have no occupation which takes them away from home, while they have sufficient work about their houses and gardens to ensure enough healthy exercise for the patients. These specially good houses may be recognised almost at the first glance when you enter them; you find the patients, in the company of the guardian, sharing in the household duties, washing, knitting, sewing, etc., and looking contented and cheerful. When you talk to them about their everyday life, there is a spontaneity about their kindly references to the guardian which convinces you at once that it is real, and a true expression of their feelings. Patients do admirably in these houses.”

Dr Macpherson in the following passage refers to the case of pauper patients under the care of their relatives—the only class of patient under our inspection in private dwellings in regard to whom we sometimes find serious obstacles in the way of bringing about a satisfactory state of matters; but even in such circumstances as are described by Dr Macpherson the patient's condition is always made better than it would have been if the patient were not under our supervision and control, and in most cases we are able eventually to effect a complete reform. “The care,” he says, “of single patients placed with unrelated guardians has been found to be very satisfactory. I have had no reason to make any adverse reports on these cases. The cases of those living singly with relatives present much greater difficulties, as one cannot, without the very strongest reasons, insist on the separation of parent and

child. Yet these are the cases in which, very often, such a course is the only one which offers any hope of improvement. From mistaken ideas of kindness, or to avoid trouble and keep them out of the way, patients are in a few instances allowed to contract bad habits, such as lying constantly in bed, and neglecting personal cleanliness,—which invariably result in deterioration of bodily and mental health. Argument with the relatives is too often useless, as they are sometimes mentally feeble themselves, and cannot be made to see the necessity for action on their part to correct the faulty habits. In such cases nothing can be done but to order the patient's removal to an institution, or to the care of a more intelligent guardian, and this step is generally strongly opposed by the incompetent relative, who would even insist on removing the patient's name from the roll, and face the risk of starvation for both rather than part with him. In such cases one has to be content with slight improvements for the time, choosing the lesser of two evils and waiting for a more favourable opportunity to carry out much needed reforms."

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VI. ORDER AND REGULATIONS, AND CIRCULAR LETTERS, ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

We have, on the application of the Parish Council of Edinburgh, issued an Order approved of by the Secretary for Scotland, breaking up what was formerly the Edinburgh City or Urban Lunacy District into two districts, namely, the Edinburgh Lunacy District, consisting of the Parish of Edinburgh, and the Leith Lunacy District, consisting of the Parishes of Leith and Duddingston. The Order, and the Regulations relative thereto, will be found at page 142 of the Appendix.

Order and
Regulations
in connection
with Edin-
burgh and
Leith Lunacy
Districts.

In the case of all pauper lunatics discharged unrecovered from establishments for the insane, we have thought it advisable to require the principal medical officer to furnish a statement, bearing upon the patient's condition and past history, which will be communicated to the authorities of the parish to which the patient belongs, and to the local medical officer under whose supervision the patient is to be placed. The form of this statement, and our circular letter of 6th May 1896, accompanying it, will be found at page 143 of the Appendix.

Circular as
to Pauper
Lunatics
Discharged
Unrecovered.

In accordance with the views expressed in our last Annual Report as to the desirability of restricting the number of special licenses granted for the reception into private dwellings of more than two pauper lunatics, we have thought it proper to transmit to Inspectors of Poor a circular letter intimating that special licenses for the reception of more than two patients into one house will only be given under circumstances of exceptional and rare occurrence, and calling attention to the steps we have taken towards bringing about a reduction of licenses already granted for more than two patients, in every case in which the house is not regarded as in all respects satisfactory. Our circular letter on the subject, of 14th August 1896, is printed at page 144 of the Appendix.

Circular
Restricting
the Number
of Houses
Licensed for
more than Two
Patients.

Position of
Districts.

VII. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts:—

List of Dis- tricts and Counties which form them.	Counties from which the different Districts are formed.		Districts arranged geographically.	
	Shetland,		1. Shetland District.	
	Orkney,		2. Orkney do.	
	Caithness,		3. Caithness do.	
	Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,		4. Inverness do.	
	Elgin,		5. Elgin do.	
	Banff,		6. Banff do.	
	Aberdeen,		7. Aberdeen do.	
	Kincardine,		8. Kincardine do.	
	Forfar,		9. Forfar do.	
	Perth,		10. Perth do.	
	Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan,		11. Stirling do.	
	Fife and Kinross,		12. Fife and Kinross District.	
			13. Edinburgh District, formed of the parish of Edinburgh,	
	Edinburgh and Peebles,		14. Leith District, formed of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston.	
			15. Midlothian and Peebles District, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.	
	Haddington,		16. Haddington District.	
	Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,		17. Roxburgh do.	
			18. Barony do.	Formed in 1888 out of the Glas- gow District— with a portion of the Renfrew District in the case of Govan.
	Lanark,		19. City of Glasgow do.	
			20. Govan do.	
			21. Lanark do.	
	Renfrew,		22. Renfrew do.	
	Argyll,		23. Argyll do.	
	Bute,		24. Bute do.	
	Ayr,		25. Ayr do.	
	Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,		26. Dumfries do.	

Shetland
District.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. A considerable number of lunatics from parishes in Orkney are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, but not under a formal agreement.

Caithness
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

Inverness
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The enlargement of the asylum by the erection of hospital wings is in course of being carried out.

The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District. Position of Districts.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge. Elgin District.
Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the Asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the East and West Poorhouses of Aberdeen, and of the Buchan Poorhouse. The accommodation of the Royal Asylum has been greatly increased by the completion of the separate hospital, and the extensive internal changes in the main building, which have been determined on, will effect an important and much needed improvement; but in view of the increasing number of patients, and of the long period which has elapsed since the asylum was first recognised as being overcrowded, the question of providing additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District requires immediate consideration. Aberdeen District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum remains in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. Kincardine District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, under agreements with the Forfar District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. The improvement and extension of the District Asylum, by the erection of two separate buildings for convalescent patients, has been completed, and the wings of the main building are being converted into hospital sections. Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The population of the asylum has increased so rapidly that, although the new hospital has only recently been completed, it has been found necessary to enlarge the asylum by duplicating the separate block for easily-managed patients and by adding to it a dining-hall. Stirling District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. The fully-equipped separate hospital, which has been completed, enables the asylum to meet the present wants of the District satisfactorily. Fife and Kinross District.

The Edinburgh District, which formed a part of the Edinburgh Urban or City District, now abolished, consists of the Edinburgh District.

Position of Districts. Parish of Edinburgh. It is at present supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse at Craiglockhart.

Leith District. Leith District, which also formed a part of the recently abolished Edinburgh Urban or City Lunacy District, consists of the Parishes of Leith and Duddingston. It is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Mid-Lothian and Peebles District. The pauper lunatics of the Mid-Lothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become overcrowded, and plans for its enlargement are under consideration.

Haddington District. The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become overcrowded, and an extension is being carried out.

Roxburgh District. The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. A separate hospital for female patients is in course of erection. Additional land, to the extent of 25 acres, has been acquired.

Barony District. Asylum accommodation for the Barony District continues to be adequately supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie.

City of Glasgow District. The completed portion of the new asylum at Gartloch, for the City of Glasgow Lunacy District, was sanctioned by us for the reception of 100 easily managed patients of each sex on 4th November 1896, and the pauper lunatics of the District are at present provided for in that asylum, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (owned and managed by a Joint Committee of the District Lunacy Boards of Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City and the Barony Parochial Asylums, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

Govan District. The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the new District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, which was opened for the reception of a limited number of patients on 18th September 1895, the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan and the Barony Parochial Asylums, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

Lanark District. The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District, and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, which was opened for the

reception of patients on 15th May 1895, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland. Position of Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley, at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. The fact that these three asylums (or asylums of which the existing buildings are representative) were in existence in 1857, and provided sufficiently for the wants of Renfrewshire, made the erection of a Renfrew District Asylum unnecessary; but the maintenance of this arrangement for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the District in the Parochial Asylums is dependent upon the existence of agreements for the reception of patients between the two parishes which possess asylums, and all the other parishes of the District. The following shows the parishes of Renfrewshire for which each asylum provides accommodation at the present time:—

Greenock Parochial Asylum.	Provides Accommodation for	Greenock. Port-Glasgow. Cathcart. Kilmalcolm. Gourock.
Paisley Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar (formerly known as Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum).	Provides Accommodation for	Paisley. Neilston. Renfrew. Kilbarchan. Houston. Inchinnan. Erskine.
Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road (formerly known as Abbey Parochial Asylum).	Provides Accommodation for	Paisley. Eastwood. Mearns. Eaglesham. Lochwinnoch.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead, which has been enlarged and improved in a way which adds greatly to its efficiency. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is quite inadequate for an asylum of its size. Argyll and Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The recent extension of the District Asylum has done no more than relieve the overcrowding from which it has suffered for some time past. It is again overcrowded, and steps are being taken for its further enlargement. Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accom- Dumfries District.

Position of
Districts.

Dumfries
District.

modated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. It is understood that the Directors of the Institution have resolved upon the reconstruction of the male division of the Second House, a section of the House which has become antiquated in its arrangements.

Want of
Accommoda-
tion for the
Poorer class
of Private
Patients.

VIII. WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We have repeatedly in previous reports called attention to the fact that asylum accommodation for private patients who are able to pay rates little, if at all, above those charged for pauper patients is inadequate. Private asylums which received patients at low rates of board were never regarded as satisfactory, and we are glad to say that they are now all but extinct in Scotland. The only institutions therefore now available for the care and treatment of such patients are Royal Asylums and District Asylums. The means possessed by the District Asylums for receiving this class of patient have, however, always been very limited, and are yearly becoming more so. District Lunacy Boards have power to provide accommodation for pauper patients alone; they can only receive private patients when accommodation provided for pauper patients happens to be vacant. Consequently, when the available accommodation is needed for pauper patients, District Boards of Lunacy have no alternative but to require, in the first place, the removal of all private patients. Many asylums serving large or populous districts, such as Inverness, Fife, and Ayr, have long ceased altogether to receive such patients. A few District Asylums still receive private patients, but those received are limited strictly to patients of small means who belong to the district which the asylum serves, and even in the case of these asylums the growing demand for the accommodation of pauper patients is year by year narrowing their power either to receive additional private patients or to retain those already accommodated.

Rich patients can always command excellent asylum care either in public or in private asylums; and the law has provided a right to ample and good accommodation for all who, through inability to pay for their own support in asylums, are maintained at the cost of the ratepayer. But patients who are able to pay for their own maintenance upon a plain yet sufficient scale, though not at a rate which could be expected to yield any profit to asylums receiving them, form a third class which have special claims to consideration and aid. They are not rich enough to obtain admission to asylums which are open to the wealthy, and not poor enough to have their claims readily admitted by those who have the duty of seeing that undue burdens are not laid upon the ratepayer. And even, when, as is often if not generally the case, parochial authorities realise the sad position of these patients, and take a liberal view of their claims, it is from every point of view, and not least from that of public policy, a highly undesirable state of matters that such patients should be driven, as is frequently the case, to the necessity of asking to be pauperised, in order to obtain asylum care.

The increasing difficulty with regard to the accommodation of this deserving class of patients has caused us much anxiety for many years, but hitherto we have been hopeful that the difficulty would be met by the Royal Asylums. New lunacy districts have been formed having asylums of their own, and it was hoped that, on the removal to them of the pauper patients at present accommodated under contract in the Royal Asylums, the latter would be placed in possession of vacant accommodation sufficient for the wants of all the poorer classes of private patients. We have, however, come to the conclusion that there is unfortunately no near prospect of this expectation being realised. The Royal Asylums provide admirable accommodation for the more affluent class; but the increasing demands for the reception of this class, due to the growth of population and spread of wealth, and the fact that the excellence of the accommodation provided attracts wealthy patients from England and Ireland, continue to limit more and more their power to receive private patients at unremunerative rates. It must not be understood that they do not provide for a large number of private patients at very low and sometimes at merely nominal rates. On the contrary, most of them maintain many such patients. Still their action is mainly confined to special cases, and to the counties and localities in which the asylums are situated. Some of the asylums, such as those of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Dumfries, are understood to receive, at very low rates of board, all private patients in straitened circumstances, from their respective districts, who desire admission. But there are large areas of Scotland, such as those of Inverness, Fife, and Ayr, already referred to, which contain no District Asylum possessing accommodation for private patients, and which have no special claim on any Royal Asylum for the accommodation of their insane; and in the case of some Royal Asylums, where such claims may be said to exist, the pressure on their accommodation and resources is such that, even as regards the localities in which they are situated, only a very few of the demands for accommodation of patients at low rates of board can be met. The doors of some of the Royal Asylums are, indeed, practically closed to all but two classes—the comparatively rich, and the pauper patients of certain Districts or parishes for whose reception contracts have been entered into. The poorest class of private patients, pressed between the growing demands of these two classes, are being thus gradually placed in a position of increasing difficulty.

Want of Accommodation for the Poorer Class of Private Patients.

It will therefore be seen that, with the exception of a few localities, the means of providing care and treatment in asylums for the poorer class of private patients in Scotland is inadequate. The impossibility of finding accommodation at a low rate of board for such patients results in some of them, for whom asylum care is urgently needed, being kept at home, and in others being placed in Royal Asylums at rates much beyond what their relatives can really afford, in the hope that recovery may be rapid, or, if this hope should not be fulfilled, that a reduction may be made in the rate of board. But the great majority have no course available but to apply for assistance from the Parish Council. The

Want of Accommodation for the Poorer Class of Private Patients.

parish authorities, recognising the difficulties in which the relatives of such patients are placed, usually consent to the removal of the patients to asylums as paupers on the understanding that the whole board, or as much as possible of it, shall be repaid to the parish. As soon, however, as the relatives realise that the patient is by this procedure completely pauperised, and no longer therefore in a position in which he can derive any benefit from their contributions, they not unnaturally endeavour to escape wholly, or as far as possible, from the burden of maintaining him. It must be a matter of great difficulty for parish authorities to control this, in the absence of any certain knowledge of the capacity of the relatives to pay, especially where there is no legal obligation to do so. We ascertained from returns made to us at 1st January 1886 that in Royal and District Asylums there were at that date 141 persons registered as pauper patients, the cost of whose maintenance was wholly repaid from private sources to the parishes at whose instance they were admitted. At 1st January 1896 this number was 147, and at 1st January 1897 it had risen to 174; but it is believed that this number by no means represents the number of those whose relatives could and would maintain them in asylums as private patients if it were possible to find accommodation for them at low rates of board. We have frequently in former reports stated our reasons for believing that the growth of pauper lunacy is largely the result of the shifting from private to public support of the mass of the lunacy existing in the community, and the state of matters above referred to points to undesirable directions in which this process may be accelerated. Relatives of patients who have no choice left to them cannot be blamed for seeking the assistance of the parish; and when one man gets his insane relative provided for at the public expense, his neighbour will not be slow to follow his example.

We have therefore, in consideration of all the facts before us, come to the conclusion that fresh legislation on the subject is desirable, both in the interests of private patients of the poorer class, and of the ratepayer. In the Report of 1891 of the Committee on Lunacy Administration in Ireland, of which Sir Arthur Mitchell, a late member of our Board, was Chairman, it is recommended that District Boards should be empowered to provide accommodation for private patients,* and a like permissive power, which is being largely taken advantage of, is conferred upon county lunacy authorities in England under the Act of 1890. We think that the time has now come for conferring a similar permissive power upon District Lunacy Boards in Scotland.

Such a legislative provision as we contemplate would not affect the prosperity of the Royal Asylums, because it would be limited to the care of patients who could not be maintained in such institutions as private patients at rates which would leave any margin of profit, and the Royal Asylums would still have an ample field for charitable work in meeting the necessities of special cases which could not be suitably provided for under any measure of a public character.

In the framing of a measure empowering District Lunacy Boards

* *Second Report*, p. 26.

to provide accommodation for private patients in District Asylums, we think it would be desirable that the following principles should be kept in view :—

1. District Lunacy Boards should be authorised to receive private patients, and also to provide accommodation for such patients, if they should see fit, by erecting separate buildings or by setting apart for the purpose sections of existing buildings.

2. Private patients being once received should be regarded as having a right of accommodation, and should not be liable to be removed to make room for pauper patients.

3. The rate of board chargeable for maintenance should not be higher than the maintenance rate charged for pauper patients, with the addition, if the District Board should see fit, of a sum in name of rent for the accommodation afforded.

4. This sum in name of rent should not exceed a charge calculated on the net cost of what may be required to provide the buildings, and we believe it would be an eventual saving to the ratepayers if the District Board were empowered to charge the maintenance rate only, in cases where they are satisfied that a higher rate cannot be afforded.

We attach great importance to the limits of the rates of board indicated in heads 3 and 4. Permission to District Lunacy Boards to charge higher rates than those indicated would not only bring District Asylums into undesirable competition with Royal Asylums which have sunk large sums in providing for private patients, but would defeat the very objects for which the measure is proposed. It would not be one of its objects to lessen the burden on the ratepayers by the profits from keeping private patients, but to prevent burdens falling on the rates by offering no excuse for the acceptance of parochial aid. Anything in excess of the lowest charge in repayment of expenditure would both nullify the encouragement intended to be held out to relatives to support their insane, and would tend to replace the class of the insane for whose benefit the proposed legislation is specially intended, in the position in which they are at present. It is believed that the class of private patients referred to would not, as a rule, differ greatly from the class from which many of the pauper patients are drawn. Pauper lunatics are not drawn wholly from the classes of the community which produce ordinary pauperism. They include all from the poorer or less successful professional man, or man engaged in commerce downwards. Private patients in District Asylums may be therefore expected to be drawn chiefly from those occupying much the same social status as many of the pauper patients. They might be engaged in useful healthy work such as the present pauper inmates of asylums engage in, and they would not require a better dietary or more expensive accommodation than that provided for pauper patients.

IX. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 14th May 1896. From this Table it appears that, for the

Want of Accommodation for the Poorer Class of Private Patients.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Increase of Expenditure.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Increase of
Expenditure.

maintenance of 14,082 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £276,865 was paid; of which £207,691 was for maintenance in asylums, £15,023 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £44,959 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9192 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £13,403 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,761 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1859-1863 and ending with 1890-1894, extracted from Table XXIV., the average annual number* of patients relieved in each period, and also the actual expenditure and number relieved for the financial years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

Years.	Asylums including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1859-1863	2,587	61,785	836	14,695	1,706	14,763	4,031	5,129	95,224
1864-1868	3,007	73,416	979	19,241	1,547	15,167	4,400	5,533	112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,596
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1894-1895	7,963	197,994	846	15,842	2,691	44,172	9,331	11,500	267,339
1895-1896	8,252	207,691	847	15,023	2,701	44,959	9,192	11,800	276,865

The materials do not exist for giving the expenditure in 1858 under the heads of this statement; but there are many reasons which would render the figures for that year, if they could be given, of little value for purposes of comparison. This remark applies also to the results shown by the first three quinquennials embraced in the statement, as compared with those shown by the four last. In the first quinquenniad no District Asylum had come into full operation, and it was not until the fourth quinquenniad had come to a close that all the District Asylums now in existence had been erected. One of the main objects of the legislation of 1857—the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics throughout the country—did not take full effect until the quinquenniad 1874-79 had been completed, and if no increased expen-

* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days on which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

diture had occurred up to that time, it would have shown either that increased accommodation was not needed or that the object aimed at by the Lunacy Act of 1857 had been carried out in such a way as to fail in its intention. The increase shown up to the quinquenniad 1874-79 is therefore a natural outcome of the legislation of 1857, and a proof of the necessity for it and of its success. Comparing the results of the quinquenniad 1874-79 with the figures for the financial year to May 1896, it appears from the statement that the expenditure on patients in asylums increased from £138,278 to £207,691, or 52 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £12,790 to £15,023, or 17 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £17,787 to £44,959, or 153 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £173,664 to £276,865, or 59 per cent.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Increase of
Expenditure.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 onwards is due to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient:—

Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

	Expenditure per patient.			
	In Asylums in- cluding Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859-1863	23 17 3	17 11 7.	8 13 1	18 11 6
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1894-1895	24 17 3	18 14 6	16 8 4	23 4 11
1895-1896	25 3 4	17 14 9	16 12 11	23 9 3

It appears from this statement that there was a gradual rise of cost per patient in asylums in the three earliest quinquennials; that in the fourth quinquenniad, 1874-1879, the maximum cost per patient was reached; and that the cost per patient in the three succeeding quinquennials shows a gradual fall. This fall is continued in the year 1894-95. The figures for the year 1895-96 show again a slight upward tendency, but the rise is insignificant. With regard to the rise in the earlier quinquennials, it must be kept in view that District Asylums, as has already been said, had not then fully come into existence, and that most of the patients recognised as requiring asylum care were provided for in the Royal Asylums. These patients were maintained in most instances at rates which were insufficient to cover the cost of their lodging and maintenance, and the deficiency must have been met out of the profits derived from the reception of private patients, which profits must, therefore, so far, have been spent practically in the relief of the poor-rates.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

This came soon to be recognised by the managers of the Royal Asylums, with the result that the rates were, from time to time, raised until they met, or more nearly met, the cost of keeping the patients. This rise in the rates of Royal Asylums did not come fully into force until after a time when the average expenditure per patient had begun to fall, that is, until after the maximum cost per patient in asylums had been reached in 1874-1879; so that other causes were no doubt at work which tended to raise the rates in the earlier quinquennials, such as a growing liberality of view in regard to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics; the increased expenses connected with the opening years of the District Asylums, which were coming successively into operation; and also, especially in the years during which the expenditure per patient reached its maximum, to the increased price, as compared with earlier years, of articles of food and clothing. Since the period 1874-1879, the continuous fall which is shown by the Statement is due, as will be seen afterwards when the expenditure under the various heads in District Asylums is dealt with, to a fall of prices, and chiefly of the price of food. The figures in the second column showing the expenditure per patient in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are based, more or less, upon estimates, by the authorities to which the Poorhouses belong, and cannot be so accurately ascertained as those referring to asylums; but many of the remarks made in regard to the figures referring to asylums apply to them also, and the course of expenditure shown in regard to these institutions follows generally the course of expenditure in asylums. The column, however, dealing with the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings shows results which differ from those shown by the columns referring to institutions. The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in the period 1890-1894, is almost double the expenditure for 1859-1863, and a progressive expenditure is shown in each intervening period. This increase is due in part to increased allowances to the guardians of out-door patients, both of those related to the patients and of those unrelated to them; but the greater part of it must be attributed to the fact that, in the earlier quinquennials, the majority of patients were boarded with related guardians, who in most cases only received a contribution towards the cost of the patient's maintenance. The policy of boarding patients with unrelated guardians, gradually adopted by the larger parishes brought about a change. The patients boarded with unrelated guardians soon outnumbered those under the charge of their relatives, and the preponderance in number of the former class over the latter has gone on increasing up to the present time. Unrelated guardians have naturally to be remunerated at a rate which not only covers the entire cost of the patient's maintenance but leaves a margin of profit, and the result leads necessarily to a large increase of the expenditure per head in the case of patients provided for in private dwellings. Both the number of patients of this class and the expenditure per head is, however, small as compared with the number and the expenditure in institutions, and the result does not therefore greatly affect the figures in the last column dealing with the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics generally.

These figures follow, it will be seen, the course shown by the figures referring to the expenditure per head on patients in institutions. Leaving out of consideration the complicated questions connected with increased expenditure which is due to the growth of the number on the roll of pauper lunatics, which growth has been fully dealt with in our former Reports, and is only incidentally touched upon here, it will be seen that these figures afford evidence that, on the whole, the insane poor are being provided for by those intrusted with their care with a due regard to economy.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

A mere comparison of the figures showing the expenditure on pauper lunatics in earlier and later years is apt to convey a false impression, unless the special circumstances are kept in view under which the increased expenditure took place; and as the knowledge of the fact that the expenditure in connection with pauper lunacy has greatly increased is often accompanied by an erroneous belief that the cost per head of maintaining the insane poor is also increasing, it may be useful to give the following summary of the facts to which attention has been drawn. These are:—

Summary of
Facts as to
Increase of
Expenditure,
and Fall in
Cost per head.

(1) That the increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor maintained in asylums, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) That the rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to causes easily understood, and chiefly to the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

(3) That at a period about twenty years ago, the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics reached its maximum; and that, from that time onwards, although the expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings has been rising, the expenditure per head on their maintenance in institutions, and on their maintenance generally, has, notwithstanding a slight rise shown in the year 1895-96, on the whole been gradually falling.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance which is born in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided.* In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
only slightly
represented in
Expenditure
Table.

* See remarks on Table XXVIII., page lxx.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Repayments
by relatives.

Contributions
from State
Funds.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the second last column of Table XXIII. They have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £13,403 in 1895-96.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1895-96 was equal to about 4s. 3d. per week for each patient for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any excess of expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty-one years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.			
For the year ending		For the year ending	
14th May 1875,	£59,488	14th May 1886,	£87,164
" 1876,	62,637	" 1887,	88,258
" 1877,	65,470	" 1888,	89,072
" 1878,	68,533	" 1889,	91,335
" 1879,	71,272	" 1890,	90,474
" 1880,	73,833	" 1891,	90,450
" 1881,	76,856	" 1892,	115,574
" 1882,	79,711	" 1893,	115,717
" 1883,	81,495	" 1894,	115,789
" 1884,	83,089	" 1895,	115,407
" 1885,	85,111	15th May 1896,	115,761

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
Establish-
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1885-86 to 1895-96 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d. a day, which is ¼d. above that for the previous eight years.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1896, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for

a county is a 1s. 1½d. and the highest is 1s. 9d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 4s. 1½d. and £32, 0s. 6d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 8½d. and the highest is 1s. 4d., or £12, 19s. 3d. and £24, 8s. 0d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 1¾d., or £9, 18s. 3d. and £20, 19s. 4½d. per annum.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Rates of Board
in Establish-
ments.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £32, which is the rate in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19 in the Haddington Asylum to £31, 4s. in the Lanark Asylum. The latter may, however, be regarded as a temporary rate in the case of an asylum newly opened. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong, varies from £18, 4s., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, a small establishment for female patients only, to £27, 6s., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessments; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 13s. 1d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £33, 18s. 2d. in the Edinburgh Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown in some instances between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatics Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1895-96, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected

Cost of Pro-
viding District
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.Cost of Pro-
viding District
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 9 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1895-96 for land and for the erection, repair, and furnishing of buildings, &c., was £241,592. A considerable proportion of this amount is owing to the fact that three large asylums were, during the financial year dealt with, in course of erection in Lanarkshire.

The second last column of the table shows that the amount of money, borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1896, was £639,512; and the last column shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1896, to £58,995.

Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients
in District
Asylums.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1895-96, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1895-96 is £24, 2s. 10d., and after a deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 3s. 8d. ;* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 1s. 9d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum

No.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	YEAR 1895-96		Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.†
		£	s. d.							
1	Argyll,	9	6 10	0	10 2	0	0 10	1	6 4	6 8 1
2	Ayr,	10	2 9	0	12 6	0	4 11	2	0 2	6 1 5
3	Banff,	9	8 9	0	9 5	0	6 11	4	19 7	5 11 11
4	Elgin,	9	0 11	0	13 11	0	5 6	4	19 1	4 8 11
5	Fife,	10	0 1	0	10 9	0	4 3	2	6 10	5 3 8
6	Govan,	13	2 2	0	14 5	0	2 10	5	14 1	5 10 7
7	Haddington,	8	6 7	0	9 4	0	7 1	6	6 1	8 7 3
8	Inverness,	8	15 1	0	7 7	0	2 8	3	1 0	4 0 11
9	Kirklands,	8	16 11	0	6 6	0	4 7	6	0 3	6 4 8
10	Lanark,	9	2 10	0	8 5	0	4 1	7	8 8	4 2 3
11	Midlothian,	9	6 9	0	9 10	0	5 6	8	19 0	5 12 9
12	Perth,	10	17 2	0	9 11	0	8 2	7	15 9	5 19 8
13	Roxburgh,	10	6 10	0	9 9	0	3 7	6	9 3	5 12 9
14	Stirling,	9	18 1	0	10 11	0	4 6	8	2 10	5 11 6
	Average,	9	16 1	0	10 3	0	4 8	1	16 2	6 12 8
										5 8 9
										24 2 10

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

† The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The foregoing statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1895-96, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

This statement shows that in the year 1895-96, excluding the Govan District Asylum, which is newly opened and not fully in operation, the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £10, 17s. 2d. per patient, in the Perth Asylum; and the lowest £8, 6s. 7d., in Haddington Asylum, which is £1, 9s. 6d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure in District Asylums during each of the thirteen years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduc- tion of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883-84	11 15 0	0 9 3	0 5 7	1 14 5	6 4 0	5 1 4	25 4 8
1884-85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885-86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886-87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887-88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888-89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889-90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890-91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891-92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892-93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893-94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9
1894-95	9 14 6	0 9 6	0 4 6	1 15 1	6 6 5	5 15 8	24 0 11
1895-96	9 16 1	0 10 3	0 4 8	1 16 2	6 12 3	5 8 9	24 2 10

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure has been falling, the total expenses in the first year dealt with being £25, 4s. 8d. per patient, and in the last £24, 2s. 10d. The main decrease occurs under the head 'Food,' and must be chiefly attributed to a general fall in the price of provisions. The figures, generally, afford a satisfactory proof that District Lunacy Boards are showing a due regard to economy in their arrangements for the maintenance of patients in the asylums under their arrangement.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption, in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1895-96; and

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.
—
Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients
in District
Asylums.

Expenditure
on Mainte-
nance of Patients
in District
Asylums dur-
ing past eleven
years.

Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed in
District
Asylums.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed in
District
Asylums.

Quantities
and Values of
Articles sup-
plied by Farms
and Gardens
of District
Asylums.

Farm and
Garden
Accounts of
District
Asylums.

also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various article have been estimated.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1895-96 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1887-96, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1887,	.	.	11	1892,	.	.	14
1888,	.	.	9	1893,	.	.	5
1889,	.	.	5	1894,	.	.	4
1890,	.	.	4	1895,	.	.	13
1891,	.	.	8	1896,	.	.	10

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement

to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics,' do not apply. Dangerous Lunatics.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, needless expenditure is saved, and the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1896, 49 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 18 were sent to England, and 31 to Ireland.

XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

At the end of December 1896 there were 826 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

503 were in asylums in Scotland;

273 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and

50 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 50 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 18 were in asylums in England, 21 were in private dwellings in England, and 2 were in private dwellings in Ireland. Of the remainder, 4 were resident in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in South Africa, 1 in Ceylon, 1 in the United States of America, and 1 in Germany.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

The Statistics
of Lunacy from
1858 to 1897.

XIII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1897.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	933
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	93
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	6408
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	883
Total, . . .	8317
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,</i>	359
<i>Total Increase,</i>	8676

Increase of
Number since
1858.

It will be seen from Table II. of Appendix A, that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1897, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 14500, showing an increase of 8676.

Changes in
Mode of
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time. The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1897.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	8812	6432	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	137	...	608	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	840	2357	1517	...	...
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	2780	976	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, . . .	26	62	36	...	...
„ Training Schools,	29	352	323	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	14,500	9284	608	8676

These figures show a decrease in private asylums, but an increase in every other kind of establishment, and also in private dwellings. Deducting the decrease of 608 in private asylums from the increase of 9284 shown under other heads, the figures give, since 1858, a net increase of 8676 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 149 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 39 per cent.

The Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1897.

Changes in Mode of Distribution.

Table III. of Appendix A, shows that at 1st January 1897 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 46 per 100,000 of population, which is the same as last year.

Proportion of Lunatics to Population.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 224, which is 8 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 64, which is one less than last year.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 287, as against the next highest 281 which was attained last year.

We have in former Annual Reports expressed the opinion that the increasing number of registered lunatics does not prove that there is any increased liability to insanity in the community. The causes which we believe to be sufficient of themselves to account for the growth in the number of registered lunatics are enumerated in our Thirty-fourth Report, and the whole subject is exhaustively dealt with in the Supplement to our Thirty-sixth Report, giving the results of our special inquiry into the 'alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland.' Our further experience does not lead us to alter any of the conclusions therein arrived at.

Increased Number of Registered Lunatics not a Proof of Increasing Prevalence of Insanity.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT.

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN CHEYNE.

JOHN SIBBALD.

JOHN FRASER.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1897.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years. 1881	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1882	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1883	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1884	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1885	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
Average of the 5 Years. 1886	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
1887	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1888	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1889	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1890	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1891	769	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664
Average of the 5 Years. 1892	778	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
1893	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1894	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7983	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1895	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1896	825	948	1773	37	73	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1897	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
Average of the 5 Years. 1898	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
1899	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783
1900	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1901	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1897 will be found in the Table following.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1897.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745		840	1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821		797	1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852		866	1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883		879	1712	6354	31	34	6419
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of 5 years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1897.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
1876	3,552,183	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527
1877	3,590,022	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138
1878	3,628,268	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965
1879	3,665,443	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574
1880	3,705,995	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891	4,033,180	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892.....	4,063,452	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893	4,093,959	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413
1894	4,124,691	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455
1895	4,155,654	45	3	48	214	65	279	327	1479	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	206	62	268	314	1445	18559
1896	4,186,849	46	3	49	216	65	281	330	1493	18786
1897	4,218,279	46	3	49	224	64	287	336	1521	18884

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1897 are made on the population for 1896—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1897, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years.		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13593·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897	14086							

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1896, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Estab-lish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Estab-lish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	387	1201	1538	9.7	34.5	44.2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11.0	38.6	49.6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11.9	41.6	53.5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10.0	41.9	51.9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9.4	40.1	49.5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9.1	38.2	47.3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9.6	42.6	52.2
1881	3,742,664	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9.0	44.2	53.2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8.1	39.5	47.6
1883	3,796,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10.4	42.7	53.1
1884	3,827,478	368	8	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9.9	40.4	50.3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8.5	39.7	48.2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9.1	37.5	46.6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9.4	38.7	48.1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10.0	40.3	50.3
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9.7	41.1	50.8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	42.7	53.2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.4	45.1	55.5
1893	4,093,959	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2308	10.4	45.9	56.3
1894	4,124,691	367	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9.6	49.7	59.3
1895	4,155,654	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10.2	45.8	56.0
1896	4,186,849	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9.6	47.6	57.2

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic
Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1896; the Numbers thereto Admitted; the Numbers
therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and
the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.				Number of Deaths during Year.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		* Not Recovered.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	1858.....	506	1551	508	1447	1656	203	225	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	66	90	47	33	141	149			
1859.....	503	1508	1447	1656	205	195	563	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	77	95	29	29	146	130		
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	390	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876.....	629	657	2553	2848	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	260	1054	1299	94	120	391	500	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	60	41	240	230
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	39	28	166	182	57	32	238	251
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	230	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43	294	299
Average of 5 Years.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	255	43	43	247	235
1880.....	725	682	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1266	81	86	438	505	89	79	277	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	255
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	294	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	240	251	1117	1272	67	83	428	554	98	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	43	294	311
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	249	268	1153	1325	86	99	450	555	88	83	360	463	20	12	174	269	53	49	303	275
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	446	504	89	83	364	463	20	12	174	269	53	49	303	275
Average of 5 Years.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	229	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306
1886.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	78	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288
1887.....	708	813	3541	3725	255	266	1080	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	454	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282
1888.....	728	877	3721	3879	229	276	1158	1275	73	110	410	534	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	199	56	43	303	290
Average of 5 Years.....	723	736	3552	3783	229	263	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	66	45	295	296
1889.....	729	826	3663	3956	255	291	1267	1297	65	104	455	519	76	78	367	372	15	16	162	159	82	58	334	304
1890.....	773	908	3884	4104	284	323	1284	1449	104	122	445	514	85	100	398	437	16	18	152	198	68	54	398	378
1891.....	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1385	1432	93	131	458	554	85	81	389	491	12	17	168	195	70	61	403	342
1892.....	885	948	3979	4339	288	287	1388	1463	93	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	170	170	76	68	366	356
1893.....	881	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	490	16	19	199	190	71	61	375	344
Average of 5 Years.....	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	94	109	550	614	86	78	405	534	18	15	385	365	66	59	424	390
1895.....	910	1025	4241	4575	247	301	1614	1640	91	109	550	614	86	78	405	534	18	15	385	365	66	59	424	390
1896.....	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	30	23	262	264	74	57	364	357

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1896.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1323	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	963	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1133	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1343	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of 5 Years. }	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1896.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874.	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years.	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years.	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years.	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of } 5 Years.	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1896.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	33.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	463	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1839.0	3742.1	709	748	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1870-1874.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	232	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
Year 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	495	750	361	267	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	36.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	279	305	577	210	215	435	36.2	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	36.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
" 1878.....	2670.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	219	191	403	34.5	34.5	34.1	36.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2708.0	2932.0	5730.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
Year 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	249	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	590	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2168	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	33.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
Year 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	890	263	257	520	33.9	34.4	34.2	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33.1	33.7	32.9	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	369	359	698	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.5	7.9	8.2
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	602	253	250	503	31.7	34.5	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	35.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3156.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
Year 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	399	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	571	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	368	689	319	359	688	32.4	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33.9	33.7	33.8	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1893.....	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	33.3	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1894.....	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1301	1306	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34.4	33.4	33.4	35.4	38.3	36.9	9.0	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3822.4	7403.8	1293	1287	2590	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	308	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
Year 1895.....	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	802	380	313	633	35.9	34.7	35.3	36.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1896.....	4104.5	4494.0	8598.5	1406	1499	2905	482	566	1048	345	338	653	336	318	654	34.3	33.4	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	8.2	7.1	7.6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1853 to 1896.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1868.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	33.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1869.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	33.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	59.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	16	24	12	8	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	35.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	56.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	34.2	41.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7	
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	8	36	72	5	6	11	34.6	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	6	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	26.2	52.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	9	12	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.5	5.6	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	5	13	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	57.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	96	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	18.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	8	14	8	12	20	3	11	14	21.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	41	5	8	13	5	10	13	6	9	13	31.2	28.9	35.5	23.8	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	7	10	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.4	8.5	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	3	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	12	28	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.6	7.8	
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	6	8	42.6	24.4	29.6	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	8	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	32.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7
" 1894.....	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2
Average of 5 Years.....	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3
YEAR 1895.....	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	6	10	16	23.1	24.0	23.6	28.8	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8
" 1896.....	54.0	86.5	140.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	45.8	27.3	5.6	6.9	6.4

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1896.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	463.0	131	162	293	57	98	162	22	22	44	37	23	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.1	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	54.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.3	10.3	8.2	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	253.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	48.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	802.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	76.0	21.8	34.8	28.0	10.5	13.4	12.1
" 1876.....	457.5	565.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91.6	85.5	88.3	34.1	28.9	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	1065.0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74.5	56.3	64.3	39.4	40.0	38.7	11.3	9.2	10.7
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1115.0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	69	119	67.8	56.2	67.4	37.4	39.4	38.4	11.8	7.3	10.7
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	131	64.1	51.6	57.3	38.3	37.9	35.9	13.6	7.3	10.2
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	69.3	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	31.4	33.9	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	43	51	95	53.9	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	43.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	43.5	41.7	43.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	676.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	210	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	41.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	689.5	752.5	1452.0	254	291	545	131	293	81	114	135	82	59	142	37.2	39.6	42.7	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8	11.7	7.3	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305	339	644	127	167	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.1	42.7	42.9	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years, 1890-1894.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	85	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.0	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	814.0	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	43.8	40.0	41.3	43.8	43.8	40.0	10.9	7.1	8.7
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329	295	624	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	133	46.4	40.1	43.0	41.4	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894.....	763.0	887.0	1670.0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50.3	50.4	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years, 1895-1896.....	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334	349	633	142	152	294	88	107	195	83	68	151	45.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
YEAR 1895.....	732.5	837.5	1570.0	350	381	731	162	171	323	168	161	329	85	96	181	44.7	42.9	43.8	46.3	41.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1896.....	733.0	826.5	1559.5	353	312	665	130	142	272	172	172	344	85	73	158	48.2	37.7	42.6	36.8	45.5	41.0	11.6	8.8	10.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1896.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	...	5	5	12	15	27	35	13	32	39.3	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	35	15	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7	
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3	
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4	
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3	7.7	5.6	6.6	
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.5	
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2	
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	108	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4	
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8	
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.9	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.3	
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	8.0	4.6	3.8	
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9	
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5	
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	38	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4	
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.1	18.1	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1	
" 1893.....	443.5	440.5	884.0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.5	
" 1894.....	448.5	442.0	890.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	5.2	4.1	
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6	
YEAR 1895.....	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	41	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	5.7	
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1896.

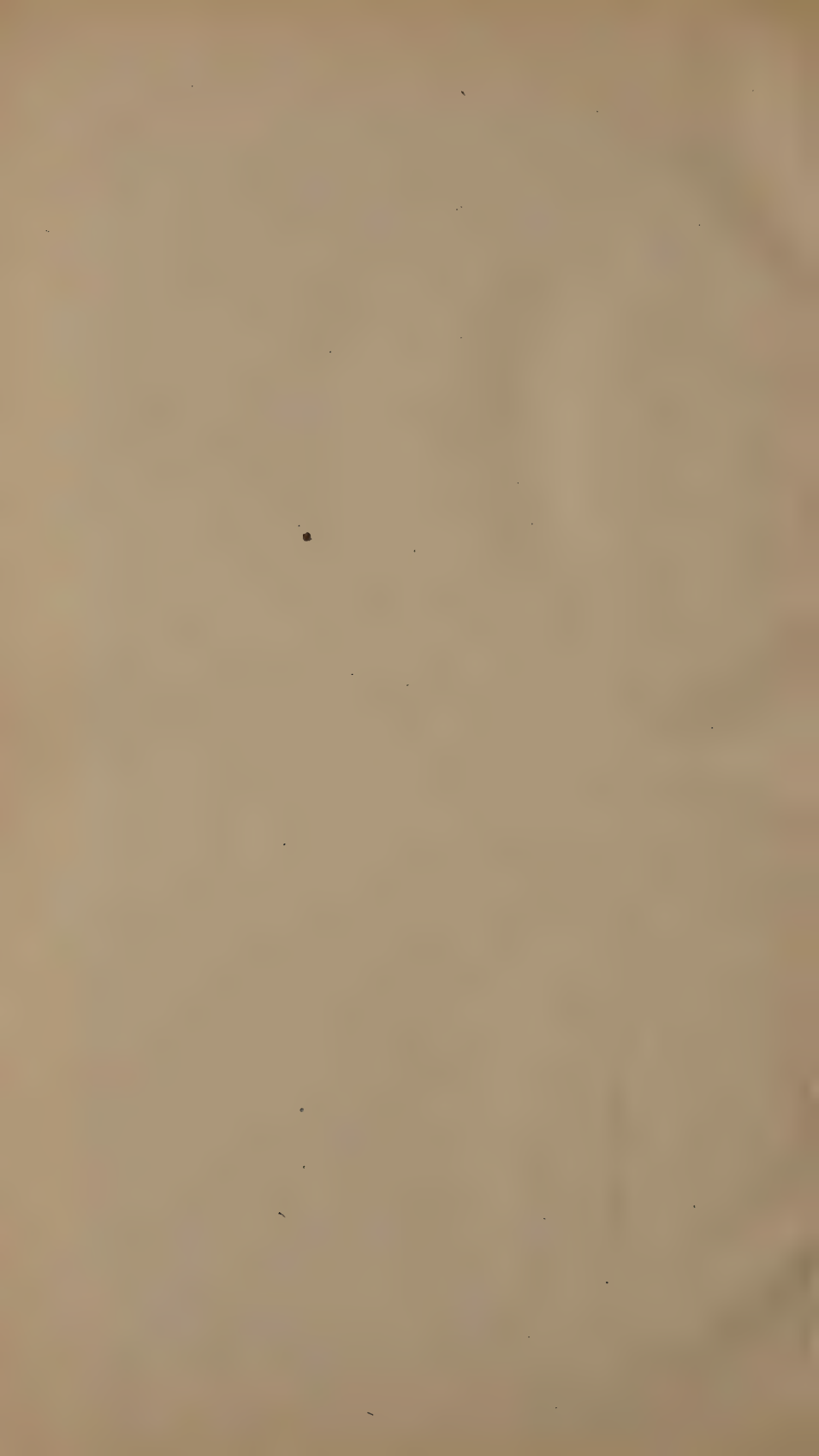
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YEARS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.	Number of fore- going Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.	Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																			
						CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.										THORACIC AFFECTIONS.						ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause Unknown.										
						Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy, and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.	Consump- tion.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.	Inflamma- tion of Stomach, In- testines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.																									
1870	2816.5	3154.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	34	34	51	38	28	8	17	8	8	6	8	5	9	1	12	31	40	8	8			1
1871	2861.0	3193.0	259	280	116	111	44.8	39.6	21	23	17	13	43	14	9	14	30	34	34	51	38	28	8	17	8	8	6	8	5	9	1	12	31	40	8	8					1
1872	2933.5	3240.5	270	244	116	97	43.0	39.8	21	16	18	8	36	13	7	11	37	31	31	50	43	34	14	15	11	12	2	6	4	3	13	10	23	32	10	5					1
1873	2978.0	3315.0	298	269	131	113	44.0	43.9	21	17	14	10	51	13	2	17	29	22	43	51	40	21	21	19	10	4	10	12	8	15	5	12	34	51	10	5					1
1874	3055.0	3441.0	237	277	107	117	45.1	42.2	19	26	18	20	43	13	5	15	27	27	31	46	15	25	23	19	8	5	6	11	4	16	10	7	26	40	2	6					1
Absolute Annual Average .	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	26.6	33.8	52.0	32.4	27.4	16.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	5.6	8.6	5.8	9.8	7.4	10.4	28.0	42.2	7.6	5.6	0.6	0.6			
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death .									7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5	2.3	5.9	12.3	9.8	12.8	19.2	12.2	10.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	10.6	15.6	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2			
1875	3159.5	3531.5	294	267	136	102	46.3	38.2	29	17	20	15	63	9	9	11	23	20	41	41	27	32	11	18	2	7	8	13	7	12	9	15	30	51	15	6					
1876	3329.0	3735.0	297	238	148	118	49.8	41.0	33	25	13	15	57	11	16	17	20	20	44	47	36	31	15	27	5	14	7	3	5	7	8	14	27	53	10	4					
1877	3422.5	3846.0	290	271	124	100	42.8	36.9	27	20	22	16	54	14	6	19	32	24	30	47	34	20	12	17	8	6	8	15	2	5	16	14	24	49	5	5					
1878	3548.7	3974.0	295	283	146	123	49.5	43.5	22	30	12	17	56	10	11	25	27	15	37	43	34	30	18	21	9	11	6	15	4	9	12	9	33	44	6	4					
1879	3710.5	4071.2	337	282	147	88	40.7	31.2	28	22	35	13	41	4	10	17	34	15	39	43	58	37	18	29	11	9	7	4	4	9	9	12	29	57	4	1					
Absolute Annual Average .	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	273.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	27.2	18.8	38.2	45.2	37.8	30.0	10.6	22.4	7.0	9.4	7.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	10.8	12.8	28.6	50.8	8.0	4.0					
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death .									9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.0	6.8	12.6	16.2	12.5	10.3	6.8	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.6	9.5	18.3	2.6	1.4					
1880	3833.0	4167.0	287	323	119	119	41.5	36.8	31	25	19	12	47	12	5	18	30	23	29	51	36	35	17	32	13	17	7	13	5	14	12	27	22	38	4	6					
1881	4001.1	4326.6	316	323	139	128	44.0	39.6	42	22	17	10	51	11	10	14	35	28	36	51	36	46	18	32	6	10	9	8	6	7	16	15	26	66	8	3					
1882	4019.5	4384.5	351	322	134	121	38.2	37.6	39	29	27	14	58	13	7	16	33	27	37	65	42	32	30	25	7	11	12	8	5	6	12	21	34	55	8						
1883	4047.0	4429.5	343	354	150	123	43.7	36.2	39	31	21	13	58	15	7	21	31	35	42	55	52	31	24	41	9	14	7	7	2	3	10	19	31	57	10	7					
1884	4098.0	4488.5	356	324	141	137	39.0	42.3	27	20	20	11	55	10	17	16	35	42	42	40	55	44	16	36	7	12	9	11	5	5	11	27	31	46	6	4					
Absolute Annual Average .	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2	9.2	17.0	32.8	31.0	37.2	52.4	44.2	37.6	10.6	33.2	8.4	12.8	8.8	9.4	4.6	7.0	12.2	21.8	28.8	52.4	7.2	4.0					
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death .									10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	9.4	11.2	15.9	13.4	11.4	3.2	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	15.9	2.2	1.2					
1885	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14	7	18	36	29	37	48	48	35	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	23	28	52	8	1					
1886	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10	8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	9	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	22	28	49	8	7					
1887	4296.0	4550.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17	9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	10	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	23	18	46	7	4					
1888	4411.5	4675.0	348	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	20	8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	40	17	9	14	14		1	15	21	21	52	4	6					
1889	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	82	23	11	10	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5					
Absolute Annual Average .	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8	8.6	18.6	41.2	36.8	40.6	48.6	45.6	39.6	30.6	39.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	12.4	1.2	3.4	12.4	23.4	24.6	47.2	7.0	4.6					
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death .									8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9	2.4	5.5	11.7	10.8	11.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	8.7	11.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	3.5	6.9	7.0	13.9	2.0	1.3					
1890	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	29	14	90	18	13	21	43	54	34	49	36	56	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	19	26	29	42	8	1					
1891	4703.0	5085.0	466	462	191	183	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	28	17	18	57	55	57	71	53	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4					
1892	4777.5	5222.5	473	398	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	26	97	12	14	21	65	47	58	59	61	53	41	43	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24	40	13	5					
1893	4871.0	5320.5	458	409	194	148	42.4	36.2	24	30	33	22	104	22	19	22	53	58	62	61	45	50	35	44	8	18	13	6	1	1	26	27	30	54	5	4					
1894	5039.5	5448.0	416	402	174	168	41.8	41.8	22	24	22	15	97	18	11	30	57	62	52	59	48	40	44	51	13	18	12	14	1	2	9	28	16	39	12	2					
Absolute Annual Average .	4800.0	5202.7	445.8	405.6	181.6	160.8	40.7	39.6	26.4	28.0	25.0	17.4	96.0	19.6	14.8	22.4	55.0	55.2	52.6	57.8	52.6	51.6	41.4	47.0	11.4	15.2	12.6	9.8	1.8	2.6	21.2										

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-nine Years, 1858-96.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										DIED.				On Roll at 31st December of each year.				Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.				Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.			
	Total.					Recovered.					Removed from Roll by Friends.					Transferred to Asylums.					M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During 1858.....	153	287	440	161	243	404	68	115	183	18	25	33	11	16	27	31	56	87	838	1039	1877	43	50	93	37	53	90	109	209	318	11	15	26	5	9	14
" 1859.....	63	113	176	68	115	183	18	25	33	11	16	27	31	56	87	838	1039	1877	43	50	93	37	53	90	109	209	318	11	15	26	5	9	14	5	9	14
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	43	54	97	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	19	20	39	745	945	1691	43	50	93	37	53	90	109	209	318	11	15	26	5	9	14
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	46	63	109	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	20	27	48	666	855	1521	37	53	90	37	53	90	109	209	318	11	15	26	5	9	14
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	27	39	66	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	16	27	43	625	828	1455	36	49	85	36	49	85	122	152	274	12	12	24	5	5	10
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	48	65	113	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	24	33	57	566	834	1399	35	43	78	35	43	78	102	132	234	6	8	14	5	6	11
During 1880.....	64	80	144	96	148	244	8	15	23	11	16	27	31	56	87	16	31	47	604	912	1516	24	40	64	24	40	64	104	134	238	8	10	18	6	8	14
" 1881.....	48	85	133	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	36	58	94	36	58	94	1029	1693	2721	4	5	9	5	5	10
" 1882.....	51	73	124	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	684	1029	1693	34	58	92	34	58	92	1394	2240	3634	4	5	9	5	5	10
" 1883.....	60	82	142	151	189	340	9	17	26	8	18	24	41	81	121	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	40	61	101	40	61	101	1220	1931	3151	6	4	10	5	6	11
" 1884.....	43	49	92	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	30	62	92	30	62	92	1022	1690	2712	6	6	12	5	5	10
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	53	74	127	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	21	31	39	70	34	54	93	663	1022	1690	34	54	93	34	54	93	1255	2058	3313	6	6	12	5	5	10
During 1885.....	49	73	122	160	249	409	8	16	24	12	21	44	44	59	103	46	76	122	837	1303	2140	46	76	122	46	76	122	1394	2270	3664	7	10	17	6	9	15
" 1886.....	50	57	107	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	46	76	122	837	1303	2140	46	76	122	46	76	122	1394	2270	3664	7	10	17	6	9	15
" 1887.....	60	59	119	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	45	62	107	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	17	6	9	15
" 1888.....	48	67	115	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	74	110	975	1470	2445	36	74	110	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	12	5	5	10
" 1889.....	70	93	163	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	36	74	110	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	12	5	5	10
Average of 5 Years, 1890-1894.....	92	139	231	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	40	64	104	40	64	104	1365	2242	3617	6	5	11	5	4	9
During 1890.....	42	71	113	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	51	66	109	51	66	109	1496	2489	3985	9	11	20	4	4	9
" 1891.....	45	69	114	103	162	265	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	978	1462	2435	47	63	106	47	63	106	1462	2435	3917	7	9	16	5	5	10
" 1892.....	44	85	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	44	64	108	44	64	108	1523	2519	4043	6	6	12	4	4	9
" 1893.....	63	63	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1552	2565	26	68	94	26	68	94	1073	1624	2697	8	9	18	4	4	9
" 1894.....	56	78	134	163	200	363	7	13	20	17	9	26	53	58	111	26	68	94	1073	1624	2697	26	68	94	26	68	94	1073	1624	2697	6	8	14	4	4	9
Average of 5 Years, 1895-1899.....	50	71	121	144	187	331	9	15	24	15	14	29	56	57	113	44	75	119	1010	1597	2637	44	75	119	44	75	119	1010	1597	2637	6	8	14	4	4	9
During 1895.....	56	74	130	139	178	317	8	15	23	6	11	17	44	57	101	54	99	153	1100	1690	2700	54	99	153	54	99	153	1100	1690	2700	6	8	14	4	4	9
" 1896.....	44	72	116	93	159	252	15	15	30	14	13	27	57	61	118	41	69	110	1066	1601	2667	41	69	110	41	69	110	1066	1601	2667	16	9	18	3	3	6



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1896.

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* Inmates of Schools for Juveniles are not included in the

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1896.

YEARS.	Scotland.	Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmannan.	Dumfries.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lennox.	Leithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Roxburgh.	Selkirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.	
1860	38	33	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1861	38	33	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1862	38	33	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1863	38	33	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1864	38	33	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	39	36	1.0	18	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1861-71)	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
1865	40	25	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1866	40	25	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1867	40	25	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1868	40	25	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1869	40	25	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	48	40	4.0	2.8	1.4	2.0	4.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1861-71)	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.4	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
1870	31	64	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1871	31	64	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1872	31	64	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1873	31	64	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1874	31	64	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	43	84	2.8	4.4	3.8	6.2	4.0	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1871-81)	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	5.0	8.2	2.0	1.6	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	7.5	0.7	3.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.3	7.3	0.8	1.4	3.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1875	37	56	4	1	3	6	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1876	37	56	4	1	3	6	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1877	37	56	4	1	3	6	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1878	37	56	4	1	3	6	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1879	37	56	4	1	3	6	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	57	57	3.2	1.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1871-81)	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	4.5	3.8	1.8	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.2	6.9	5.8	4.5	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	3.0	3.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
1880	47	100	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1881	47	100	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1882	47	100	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1883	47	100	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1884	47	100	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	70	158	4.0	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.6	2.8	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1881-91)	1.9	4.2	1.5	1.7	4.7	8.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.8	1.1	1.1	6.8	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.8	6.3	2.7	0.8	1.3	4.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1885	108	297	9	24	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1886	108	297	9	24	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1887	108	297	9	24	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1888	108	297	9	24	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1889	108	297	9	24	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Absolute Annual Average	96	231	4.8	10.6	2.6	5.0	3.6	11.2	1.2	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1881-91)	2.5	6.0	1.7	3.9	3.4	6.6	1.6	5.0	1.9	4.5	4.1	7.1	1.1	5.5	4.7	5.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
1890	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1891	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1892	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1893	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1894	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Absolute Annual Average	113	210	8.2	14.0	2.8	8.8	6.0	5.8	1.8	5.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-96)	2.8	5.2	2.3	4.3	3.5	8.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	8.1	5.6	4.3	0.7	3.8	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
1895	101	198	5	22	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1896	101	198	5	22	6																													

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1897.

Populations for 1861	SCOTLAND. 4,095,847	Aberdeen. 284,086	Argyll. 74,998	Ayr. 226,388	Banff. 61,684	Berwick. 82,290	Bute. 18,404	Caithness. 87,177	Clackmannan. 23,140	Dumfriesshire. 98,014	Dumfries. 74,245	Edinburgh. 488,994	Elgin. 49,471	Fife. 190,865	Forfar. 277,735	Glasgow. 87,377	Inverness. 99,847	Kincardine. 26,492	Kinross. 6,873	Kirkcaldy. 39,968	Langkirk. 1,091,644	Leith. 58,882	Marine. 8,616	Orkney. 30,453	Peebles. 14,750	Perth. 122,163	Renfrew. 248,067	Ross. 78,727	Shetland. 53,560	Stirling. 28,711	Sutherland. 21,896	Wigtown. 36,662																																					
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																			
1861	8670	1787	290	116	90	132	188	122	94	43	39	39	30	20	39	70	31	19	82	17	99	53	629	78	54	54	199	76	339	64	63	37	84	280	43	29	12	6	27	27	680	102	37	11	14	9	16	23	13	8	215	150	183	32	54	130	42	6	8	9	17	26	83	43	18	35	41	47	
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	36176	16896	3012	1120	972	1390	1380	1060	440	452	310	290	186	170	366	646	226	9	516	190	988	464	5392	798	540	328	1896	718	3524	640	590	344	816	1212	356	246	9	54	620	290	6316	1068	374	112	136	84	212	344	132	5	2180	1438	1528	294	669	1174	462	49	76	78	190	290	854	396	186	324	432	440	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	96	41	96	35	130	61	197	29	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	68	99	17	96	29	163	101	65	106	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	9	78	80	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105	
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	42082	15212	3376	1088	1364	1092	1800	89	76	47	380	222	192	162	362	552	280	9	628	184	1274	500	5822	778	608	330	2036	614	4100	606	652	276	1214	1016	384	232	142	72	606	358	786	1044	458	102	152	50	222	298	218	2	2332	1290	1756	234	944	952	518	454	9	8	78	206	280	1058	288	200	268	508	472
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	193	26	138	76	128	39	186	27	173	73	137	115	168	7	198	100	144	85	114	114	25	154	74	185	19	179	99	91	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117				
1871	4620	1463	392	114	107	102	228	87	95	48	47	17	25	15	48	52	33	10	76	16	142	35	610	73	68	28	229	61	463	38	73	22	186	98	62	8	18	6	69	36	899	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	250	159	187	33	115	82	63	3	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48	
1872	4684	1468	398	109	140	118	261	81	97	46	19	31	17	48	61	34	13	77	17	138	34	636	88	66	23	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45		
1873	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1874	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1875	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1876	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1877	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1878	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1879	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1880	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1881	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1882	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1883	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1884	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1885	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1886	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1887	4688	1441	398	115	169	140	270	79	89	48	46	18	33	17	46	61	32	18	77	18	130	28	618	87	60	28	204	76	483	44	60	19	189	94	74	18	15	8	65	30	930	106	45	8	14	6	20	29	21	6	270	184	202	33	116	85	60	3	15	6	22	29	117	39	32	34	55	45	
1888	4688	1441	398																																																																		

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1897; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

[illegible]

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1897, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1897.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.													
			In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.							
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.						With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.				
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Aberdeen,	284,086	379	486	865	209	295	504	104	104	208	28	34	62	38	53	91
2. Argyll,	74,998	211	213	424	166	157	323	..	52	101	21	31	52	24	25	49
3. AY.,	226,386	232	352	644	213	243	456	49	..	..	13	27	40	17	30	47
4. Banff,	61,684	98	113	211	73	70	143	..	..	..	14	16	30	11	12	23
5. Berwick,	32,290	46	65	111	35	47	82	..	..	..	5	6	11	6	7	13
6. Bute,	18,404	36	46	82	27	30	57	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	6	21
7. Caithness,	87,177	81	97	178	52	50	102	..	..	..	23	32	55	6	15	20
8. Clackmannan,	33,140	38	35	73	32	26	58	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	4	6
9. Dumbarton,	98,014	78	118	196	53	78	131	22	29	51	6	4	10	10	12	14
10. Dumfries,	74,245	97	96	193	83	86	169	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	6	8
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	438,994	{	527	950	245	277	522	44	44	88	15	23	38	119	183	302
Mid-Lothian Dist.		{	114	113	227	100	84	184	5	8	5	6	11	4	4	20
12. Elgin (or Moray),	43,471	82	115	197	65	87	152	..	..	..	9	16	25	8	12	20
13. Fife,	190,365	252	294	546	214	232	446	..	..	..	13	19	32	25	43	68
14. Forfar,	277,735	404	596	1,000	266	380	646	85	94	179	13	23	36	40	99	139
15. Haddington,	87,377	71	93	164	58	73	131	6	10	16	4	9	13	3	1	4
16. Inverness,	89,847	226	236	462	128	109	237	..	..	..	68	78	146	30	49	79
17. Kincairdine,	35,492	35	46	81	25	32	57	7	11	18	1	1	2	2	2	4
18. Kinross,	6,678	10	20	30	9	17	26	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3
19. Kirkcudbright,	39,985	49	55	104	45	44	89	..	..	..	3	8	11	1	2	4
20. Lanark,	1,091,644	1,355	1,401	2,736	1,106	1,046	2,152	46	51	97	39	53	92	144	251	395
21. Linlithgow,	53,532	60	65	125	43	49	92	11	7	18	2	8	10	4	2	5
22. Nairn,	8,516	14	12	26	11	9	20	..	..	..	11	20	31	7	7	14
23. Orkney,	30,453	43	79	122	25	52	77	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..
24. Peebles,	14,750	12	22	34	12	19	31	..	..	..	19	12	31	..	38	83
25. Perth,	122,185	955	230	485	174	166	340	17	14	31	2	7	9	45	50	83
26. Renfrew,	245,067	273	323	596	238	266	504	..	..	..	65	63	123	19	23	42
27. Ross and Cromarty,	78,727	174	189	363	90	103	193	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	4	5
28. Roxburgh,	63,500	57	82	139	52	71	123	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..
29. Selkirk,	27,270	32	31	63	29	27	56	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..
30. Shetland,	28,711	50	59	109	26	31	57	1	..	..	16	8	11	7	8	13
31. Stirling,	118,021	142	146	288	126	109	235	3	6	9	1	3	8	10	23	35
32. Sutherland,	21,896	42	51	93	26	28	54	1	10	20	13	17	30	2	6	8
33. Wigtown,	36,062	51	60	111	26	34	60	10	10	20	13	10	23	2	6	8
Total,	4,025,647	5,562	6,466	12,028	4,082	4,427	8,509	414	438	852	436	573	1,009	630	1,028	1,658

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1887 to 1896, also of those at 1st January 1897 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1887-96.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1897.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1897.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1897.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1896.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	46	2	48	305	177	73	250	54	1551
2. Argyll, . . .	71	8	79	565	431	...	431	135	2303
3. Ayr,	55	2	57	284	201	45	246	38	1599
4. Banff, . . .	47	6	53	342	232	...	232	110	1958
5. Berwick, . .	35	7	42	344	254	...	254	90	1502
6. Bute,	61	3	64	446	310	...	310	136	1429
7. Caithness, .	41	20	61	479	274	...	274	204	3177
8. Clackmannan,	42	1	43	220	175	18	193	27	794
9. Dumbarton, .	42	1	43	200	134	52	186	14	1178
10. Dumfries, . .	47	1	48	260	228	...	228	32	1471
11. Edinburgh, .	67	2	69	271	163	22	185	86	1314
12. Elgin, . . .	70	7	77	453	350	...	350	104	2512
13. Fife,	45	2	47	287	234	...	234	53	1241
14. Forfar, . . .	62	2	64	360	233	64	297	63	1433
15. Haddington, .	72	3	75	439	350	43	393	45	1854
16. Inverness, .	67	18	85	514	264	...	264	250	2852
17. Kincardine, .	42	1	43	228	160	51	211	17	1141
18. Kinross, . .	64	5	69	450	390	...	390	60	1529
19. Kirkcudbright,	43	2	45	260	223	...	223	38	1926
20. Lanark, . . .	59	2	61	251	197	9	206	45	1458
21. Linlithgow, .	48	2	50	234	172	34	206	28	1332
22. Nairn,	81	7	88	305	235	...	235	70	2266
23. Orkney, . . .	42	11	53	401	253	...	253	148	2180
24. Peebles, . . .	31	2	33	231	210	...	210	20	1071
25. Perth,	58	3	61	397	278	25	303	93	1482
26. Renfrew, . .	64	1	65	243	206	...	206	38	1436
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	54	18	72	461	245	..	245	216	3237
28. Roxburgh, . .	49	3	52	260	230	...	230	30	1224
29. Selkirk, . . .	40	4	44	231	205	...	205	26	902
30. Shetland, . .	49	14	63	330	199	3	202	178	3065
31. Stirling, . . .	55	2	57	244	199	8	207	37	1388
32. Sutherland, .	59	8	67	425	247	4	251	174	3462
33. Wigtown, . .	46	4	50	308	166	56	222	86	2188
SCOTLAND, . .	56	3	59	299	211	21	232	66	1582

* Calculated on Populations of 1891.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1896.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen Do. Montrose	200 1	201
2. Argyll	District Asylum, Argyll	42	42
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries District Asylum, Ayr Do. Govan	1 188 1	140
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen District Asylum, Banff	1 30	31
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	4	4
6. Bute	District Asylum, Argyll	4	4
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose District Asylum, Inverness	16 1	17
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum, Stirling	9	9
9. Dunbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow Private Asylum, Westermains District Asylum, Stirling	2 1 16	19
10. Dumfries	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries District Asylum, Ayr	162 1	163
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Dundee Do. Edinburgh Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth District Asylum, Mid-Lothian Private Asylum, Mavisbank Do. Saughton Hall	1 419 1 42 13 15	491
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	45	45
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh Do. Montrose Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth District Asylum, Fife Paisley Parochial Asylum (Riccartbar)	1 1 3 103 1	109
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee Do. Montrose	176 83	259
15. Haddington	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh District Asylum, Haddington	1 25	26
16. Inverness	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth District Asylum, Inverness	2 86	88
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	2	2
18. Kinross	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh District Asylum, Fife	1 4	5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	7	7
20. Lanark . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	1	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . .	2	
	Do. Glasgow . . .	86	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . .	3	
	Do. Govan . . .	65	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . .	67	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . .	145	
	Do. Perth . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . .	1	
	Private Asylum, Westermains . . .	1	
	Parochial Asylum, Barony . . .	290	
	Do. Glasgow . . .	28	
	Do. Govan . . .	101	
	Do. Greenock . . .	2	
	Do. Paisley (Riccartbar) . . .	1	
21. Linlithgow . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . .	8	796
22. Nairn . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	5	8
23. Orkney . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . .	9	5
	Do. Montrose . . .	4	13
24. Peebles . . .	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . .	4	4
25. Perth . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . .	1	134
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . .	33	
	District Asylum, Perth . . .	100	
26. Renfrew . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	3	190
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Govan . . .	2	
	Do. Lanark . . .	1	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . .	79	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . .	29	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . .	75	
27. Ross . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	45	45
28. Roxburgh . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . .	1	56
	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . .	54	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . .	1	
29. Selkirk . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . .	6	6
30. Shetland . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . .	1	7
	Do. Montrose . . .	6	
31. Stirling . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . .	1	145
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling . . .	143	
32. Sutherland . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	8	8
33. Wigtown . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	12	13
	District Asylum, Ayr . . .	1	
TOTAL,			3,092

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1896.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	21	...	...	21
TOTAL	28	...	...	28

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1896.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	109.0	125.5	57	37	15	17	10	11	10	5	55.6	45.9	9.2	4.0
	{ Pauper do.	210.5	293.5	54	89	22	41	16	25	21	5	21	26.7	9.0	7.2
	Total.	319.5	419.0	81	126	37	58	26	36	29	26	40.7	46.1	9.1	6.2
2. Argyll District Asylum,		206.0	207.5	32	26	11	8	4	15	9	34.4	30.8	30.8	7.3	4.3
3. Arr District Asylum,		208.5	240.5	73	79	32	18	22	16	18	43.8	40.5	40.5	7.7	7.5
4. Banff District Asylum,		72.5	74.5	15	25	3	11	3	5	6	20.0	20.0	44.0	8.1	8.1
5. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	{ Private patients,	192.5	201.5	60	64	33	18	15	16	8	12	55.0	28.1	4.2	6.0
	{ Pauper do.	245.0	432.5	43	40	22	22	28	22	16	19	51.2	55.0	6.5	8.2
	Total.	437.5	634.0	103	104	55	40	43	38	24	31	53.4	38.5	5.5	7.2
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	40.5	47.0	13	12	3	10	3	3	4	3	23.1	33.3	3.9	6.4
	{ Pauper do.	143.0	224.5	77	85	19	35	14	7	24	14	24.7	41.2	16.8	6.2
	Total.	183.5	271.5	90	97	22	45	17	10	28	17	24.4	46.4	16.8	6.3
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	188.0	187.0	44	42	12	21	17	7	19	8	27.3	30.0	11	4.3
	{ Pauper do.	243.5	280.0	194	176	67	63	45	56	51	37	34.5	38.8	20.9	13.2
	Total.	431.5	467.0	238	218	79	84	62	63	70	45	33.2	38.8	16.2	9.0
8. Elgin District Asylum,		67.5	248.5	15	32	7	13	8	12	1	8	46.7	46.6	1.5	9.0
9. Fife District Asylum,		211.5	209.5	53	46	14	15	3	15	21	9	26.4	54.2	4.7	7.6
	{ Private patients,	163.5	150.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Pauper do.	44.5	249.5	53	46	14	15	3	15	21	9	26.4	54.2	4.7	7.6
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		208.0	224.5	53	46	14	15	3	15	21	9	26.4	54.2	4.7	7.6
11. Glasgow District Asylum,		28.0	65.0	12	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Govan District Asylum,		79.0	69.5	17	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Haddington District Asylum,		64.0	81.0	15	43	9	4	7	...	7	...	13.3	12.9	1.3	...
14. Inverness District Asylum,		234.5	237.0	42	38	12	14	11	8	16	13	54.7	26.7	10.9	8.6
15. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell,		102.5	36.5	22	82	12	11	14	...	12	7	23.3	50.6	6.3	5.5
16. Lanark District Asylum,		177.5	92	24	41	13	33	17	7	11	14	44.6	46.9	11.8	7.3
17. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,		136.5	123.0	25	31	11	14	25	16	3	9	29	45.2	4.8	7.9
	{ Private patients,	136.5	136.5	14	11	5	3	2	4	3	3	35.7	27.3	7.8	5.8
	{ Pauper do.	298.5	981.5	41	59	26	18	7	12	18	22	48.8	30.5	7.9	7.8
18. Montrose Royal Asylum,		265.5	238.0	53	70	23	21	9	16	21	25	45.5	30.0	7.9	7.5
19. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,		168.5	161.5	41	71	16	29	15	21	3	3	43.5	35.3	5.3	5.9
20. Perth District Asylum,		117.5	142.0	31	39	7	8	3	5	7	8	39.0	40.8	4.2	5.0
21. Roxburgh District Asylum,		278.0	284.0	102	100	44	45	20	21	26	36	22.6	20.5	6.8	5.6
22. Stirling District Asylum,		4104.5	4494.0	1406	1499	482	566	345	338	336	318	34.3	37.8	8.2	7.1
GENERAL RESULTS,															

* These are the numbers resident on 31st December 1896, the Asylum having been opened and the patients admitted a few days previously.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1896.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	18·0	24·0	4	10	2	7	5	4	1	3	50·0	70·0	5·6	12·5
2. Mollendo House,.....	2·5	8·0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	12·5
3. Saughton Hall,.....	27·5	35·0	7	11	1	4	5	2	2	1	14·3	36·4	7·3	2·9
4. Westermains,.....	2·0	11·5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·7
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	54·0	86·5	11	24	3	11	11	8	3	6	27·3	45·8	5·6	6·9

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Barony, Woodilee,	348·5	360·5	182	181	64	66	53	55	46	31	35·2	50·4	13·2	8·6
2. City, Glasgow, ....	...	92·5	...	39	...	13	...	70	...	11	...	33·3	...	11·9
2. Govan, Glasgow, ..	94·5	91·5	63	43	23	20	58	19	15	7	36·5	46·5	15·9	7·7
4. Greenock,	133·5	127·0	48	43	21	22	37	12	15	7	43·8	51·2	11·2	5·5
5. Paisley, Craw Rd.	47·5	55·0	8	23	7	11	4	3	...	7	87·5	47·8	...	12·7
6. „ Riccartbar,	109·0	100·0	52	33	15	10	20	13	9	10	28·8	30·3	8·3	10·0
GENERAL RESULTS,	733·0	826·5	353	312	130	142	172	172	85	73	36·8	45·5	11·6	8·8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1896.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (East),.....	42·0	43·5	5	7	...	1	4	4	1	1	...	14·3	2·4	2·8
2. Aberdeen (West),.....	26·0	27·0	7	11	1	...	4	3	...	2	14·3	...	...	7·4
3. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3·8	...
4. Cuninghame (Irvine), .	47·5	49·0	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	4·1
5. Dumbarton,.....	28·0	31·5	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10·7	...
6. Dundee East,.....	43·5	55·5	2	4	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	2·3	5·4
7. Dundee West,	39·5	37·0	6	3	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	5·1	...
8. Edinburgh (City),.....	39·0	40·0	7	10	...	1	7	5	...	4	...	10·0	...	10·0
9. Hamilton,.....	13·0	19·5	4	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	25·0	...	7·7	...
10. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	15·5	15·0	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·5	16·5	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	4·7	18·2
12. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	100·0	...	...	6·3
13. Old Monkland,	25·0	23·5	4	6	1	...	1	4	2	1	25·0	...	8·0	4·3
14. Perth,.....	20·0	19·5	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	12·5	12·5	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	16·0	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	415·0	432·0	46	57	4	2	29	26	14	17	8·7	3·5	3·4	3·9

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	53·5	28·5	13	7	...	...	4	2	4	2
Larbert,.....	169·5	91·0	35	31	...	...	23	15	10	7
TOTAL, ...	223·0	119·5	48	38	...	...	27	17	14	9

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1896.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Intestines, or of Stomach, Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			
Aberdeen	319·5	419·0	29	26	8	11	8	1	1	3	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Argyll	206·0	207·5	15	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Ayr	208·5	240·5	16	18	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Banff	72·5	74·5	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Crichton Royal	437·5	432·5	24	31	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dundee	183·5	271·5	28	17	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Edinburgh	431·5	467·0	70	45	41	27	8	3	1	4	22	5	6	4	9	10	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Elgin	67·5	88·5	1	8	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Fife	211·5	248·5	10	19	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Glasgow Royal	208·0	224·5	22	9	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Glasgow District	+28·0	65·0	
Govan	79·0	69·5	1	1	
Haddington	64·0	81·0	7	7	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Inverness	254·5	237·0	16	13	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kirklands	102·0	95·5	12	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lanark	228·5	177·5	11	14	11	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mid-Lothian	115·0	123·0	3	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Montrose	267·0	333·0	21	25	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Murray's Royal	56·5	51·0	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Perth	168·5	161·5	7	8	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Roxburgh	117·5	142·0	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Stirling	278·0	284·0	26	36	12	17	1	3	11	2	3	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	4104·5	4494·0	836	318	143	149	20	22	10	11	92	23	15	14	32	41	150	47	23	29	29	36	10	20	5	11	1	4	8	22	23	5	13	3

* The injuries in this case were sustained previous to the patient's admission to the Asylum.

† These are the numbers resident on 31st December 1896, the Asylum having been opened and the patients admitted a few days previously.

‡ The injuries in one of these cases were sustained previous to the patient's admission to the Asylum.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1896.
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																								
M.	F.	Average Number Resident.	Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.	Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.			
			M.	F.		Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.										
Mavisbank	18·0	24·0	M. F.	1 3	M.	F.	1	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mollendo House	2·5	8·0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Saughtonhall	27·5	35·0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westernmains	2·0	11·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whitehouse	4·0	8·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	54·0	86·5	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS		(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i> (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																								
Barony	348·5	360·5	46	31	20	17	5	5	3	2	17	2	2	7	6	5	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	2	4
Glasgow	32·5	32·5	11	11	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Govan	94·5	91·5	15	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greenock	133·5	127·0	15	7	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paisley (Craw Road)	47·5	55·0	7	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" (Riccartbar)	109·0	100·0	9	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	733·0	826·5	85	73	38	36	9	7	4	4	23	1	4	8	10	15	6	4	7	10	2	5	2	4	5	1

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.			Number of Days during the Year in which Relief was granted to Patients.			Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.			Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Thail, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.		
	M. F.			Total.			In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.			In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.					In Private Dwellings.		
	M.	F.	Total.	In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Dwellings with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Dwellings with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.						
1 Aberdeen	408	555	181,204	58,4	172	244	172	15,889	3,657	2,229	494	22,100	8,438	11	5		
2 Argyll	235	223	117,697	160	240	...	240	6,313	1,298	1,518	492	8,523	4,132	7	9		
3 Argyllshire	347	405	158,419	697	240	162	240	9,687	1,298	1,518	492	12,893	5,724	14	6		
4 Banff	106	136	51,666	770	350	...	350	2,910	1,035	1,035	142	4,083	2,035	2	10		
5 Berwick	52	68	28,263	724	276	...	276	1,964	406	406	65	2,624	1,084	4	11		
6 Bute	41	53	30,439	724	225	...	225	1,235	406	406	132	1,657	793	9	10		
7 Caithness	87	104	36,281	562	225	...	225	1,235	406	406	132	1,657	793	9	10		
8 Caithness	87	104	36,281	562	225	...	225	1,235	406	406	132	1,657	793	9	10		
9 Dumfriesshire	38	39	19,688	1,820	120	75	120	2,825	113	948	15	4,658	1,995	0	4		
10 Dumfriesshire	103	141	46,291	975	182	266	182	3,194	956	1,354	174	5,111	2,337	2	11		
11 Dumfriesshire	674	738	250,923	924	182	...	182	3,194	956	1,354	174	5,111	2,337	2	11		
12 Elgin	97	132	56,098	794	326	80	326	19,944	2,224	7,497	634	30,170	13,960	3	3		
13 Elgin	282	347	158,898	808	192	...	192	8,373	1,796	1,796	185	10,408	4,871	1	1		
14 Forfar	502	654	292,203	784	184	106	184	16,204	2,468	3,746	482	11,652	5,270	3	2		
15 Haddington	90	101	45,836	784	106	...	106	1,711	260	2,960	520	3,184	1,221	4	10		
16 Inverness	255	268	80,579	489	511	...	511	4,267	306	35	28	8,448	3,922	4	0		
17 Kincaidine	47	55	20,789	784	192	228	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
18 Kinross	57	65	31,665	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
19 Kirkcubright	165	172	77,530	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
20 Lanark	72	74	34,846	784	184	106	184	16,204	2,468	3,746	482	11,652	5,270	3	2		
21 Linlithgow	25	18	8,923	784	184	106	184	16,204	2,468	3,746	482	11,652	5,270	3	2		
22 Nairn	49	84	27,963	784	184	106	184	16,204	2,468	3,746	482	11,652	5,270	3	2		
23 Orkney	16	24	11,569	784	184	106	184	16,204	2,468	3,746	482	11,652	5,270	3	2		
24 Peebles	281	267	119,961	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
25 Perth	281	267	119,961	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
26 Renfrew	246	364	169,796	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
27 Ross	194	216	63,460	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
28 Roxburgh	66	90	39,677	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
29 Selkirk	30	39	16,006	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
30 Shetland	62	69	33,220	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
31 Shirling	174	180	87,829	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
32 Southland	48	52	16,863	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
33 Sutherland	65	62	21,976	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
34 Wigtown	65	62	21,976	848	192	...	192	1,762	306	35	28	2,221	852	8	0		
Totals & Averages	6626	7456	3,011,886	309,227	72	72	229	207,691	15,022	44,958	1,192	276,805	126,143	14	3		

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1896.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 9	0 11½	0 10	1 5	58·4	24·4	17·2
2. Argyll, . . .	1 1½	...	0 9½	1 1½	76·0	...	24·0
3. Ayr, . . .	1 2½	0 8½	0 10½	1 1½	69·7	16·2	14·1
4. Banff, . . .	1 1½	...	0 9½	1 0½	67·0	...	33·0
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11	1 3½	72·4	...	27·6
6. Bute, . . .	1 1½	...	0 11½	1 1	67·5	...	32·5
7. Caithness, . . .	1 6½	...	0 8½	1 2½	56·8	...	43·2
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6½	1 2½	1 1	1 5½	80·5	7·5	12·0
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 4½	1 0½	1 0½	1 4	66·0	26·6	7·4
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 3½	...	0 11½	1 3½	86·3	...	13·7
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 6½	1 4	1 1½	1 5½	59·4	8·0	32·6
12. Elgin, . . .	1 1½	...	0 10½	1 1½	79·4	...	20·6
13. Fife, . . .	1 2½	...	0 11½	1 2½	80·8	...	19·2
14. Forfar, . . .	1 7½	0 9	0 11½	1 4½	62·4	18·4	19·2
15. Haddington, . . .	1 1½	0 10	0 10	1 1	78·6	10·6	10·8
16. Inverness, . . .	1 2½	...	0 8½	1 0	48·9	...	51·1
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 7	0 10½	0 10½	1 5	70·7	22·3	7·0
18. Kinross, . . .	1 2½	...	0 11½	1 2½	80·9	...	19·1
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 3½	...	0 9½	1 3½	84·8	...	15·2
20. Lanark, . . .	1 4½	1 2½	1 0½	1 3½	78·7	3·4	17·9
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 4½	1 3	0 10½	1 4½	73·4	15·4	11·2
22. Nairn, . . .	1 3½	...	1 0	1 4	75·8	...	24·2
23. Orkney, . . .	1 7½	...	0 8½	1 4	65·2	...	34·3
24. Peebles, . . .	1 2½	...	1 1½	1 3½	91·3	...	8·7
25. Perth, . . .	1 5½	1 2½	1 0	1 4½	69·1	6·5	24·4
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4	...	1 1½	1 3½	83·5	...	16·5
27. Ross, . . .	1 3½	...	0 7½	1 0½	49·2	...	50·3
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 4½	85·2	...	14·8
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 4½	...	1 0½	1 4½	86·3	...	13·7
30. Shetland, . . .	1 7½	...	0 6½	1 2½	54·0	0·9	45·1
31. Stirling, . . .	1 4½	0 11½	1 1½	1 4½	81·9	3·1	15·0
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 2½	...	0 8	1 0½	53·0	1·2	45·8
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 3½	1 2½	0 9½	1 2	52·4	17·8	29·8
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4½	0 11½	0 11	1 3½	69·9	7·2	22·9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£ s. d. 32 0 0	£ s. d. 34 0 0	£ s. d. 125 0 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0
Crichton " "	24 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee " "	28 12 0 ²	30 11 0	325 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " "	30 11 0 ²	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Glasgow " " . . . .	...	...	...	440 0 0
Montrose " "	28 12 0	...	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " " . . . .	...	...	52 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£ s. d. 19 18 8	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 19 18 8	£ s. d. ...
Ayr " "	24 14 0	...	...	...
Banff " "	19 15 5	...	...	...
Elgin " "	20 0 0	...	25 0 0	25 0 0
Fife " "	25 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " "	31 4 0	...	...	...
Govan " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " "	19 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " "	25 0 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 2 0	...	...	...
Lanark District Asylum,	26 0 0	36 8 0	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "	25 0 0	...	27 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " "	24 10 0	32 10 0	35 0 0	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licences.)	* Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	* Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Barony Parochial Asylum,	£ s. d. 27 6 0	£ s. d. 29 18 0 ⁷	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	£ s. d. 21 17 8	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Glasgow " "	18 4 0	31 4 0	Paisley (Craw Road),	18 19 2	35 2 0
Govan " "	27 0 7	27 6 0	Paisley (Riccartbar),	22 0 11	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENCES.	* Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. (Continued.)	* Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Aberdeen (East),	£ s. d. 20 8 5	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Hamilton,	£ s. d. 17 9 11	£ s. d. ...
Aberdeen (West),	23 11 3	20 0 0	Inveresk,	18 8 4	...
Buchan,	15 13 1	...	Kincardine,	17 12 1	20 0 0
Cunninghame,	16 10 5	...	Linlithgow,	22 7 5	21 4 8
Dumbarton,	23 8 0	23 8 0	Old Monkland,	21 11 2	24 14 0
Dundee, East,	21 3 7	...	Perth,	21 6 10	22 2 0
Dundee, West,	20 18 2	...	Wigtown,	18 19 2	...
Edinburgh,	33 18 2	...			

¹ Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

² £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

³ In consideration of Gifts and Donations.

⁴ The rate is much less in special cases.

⁵ The Directors frequently exercise the powers under their charter of receiving patients especially from Perth and neighbourhood, below the minimum.

⁶ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

⁷ £29, 18s. for parishes generally, £31, 4s. for City and Govan Parishes, and £32, 10s. for other Lanarkshire Parishes.

⁸ £32, 10s. for Renfrewshire Parishes and Glasgow City Parish, and £35, 2s. for other Parishes.

⁹ Certain other parishes of Perthshire.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1895-96, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed, and Assessed for, by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

ASYLUMS.		Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1895 to 15th May 1896.										Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1896.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1896.	
1.		2.		3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.			
Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	Land.	Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.		Expenditure on Farm (Erection of Buildings and Improvements).	(*) Furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Instalments.	Loans.	Total.	Total Providing Expenses.	(3) Deduct Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on Keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.			Net Providing Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1. Argyll (3).	164	164	1,438	1,438	1,037	279	1,037	764	1,801	4,028	195	3,833	18,320	3,700
2. Argyll (4).	152	152	5,159	5,159	451	43	451	609	609	652	96	556	3,480	1,000
3. Banff.	24	24	576	576	23	92	1,700	402	2,102	8,249	100	8,149	12,660	2,500
4. Elgin.	31	31	550	550	.	53	90	63	153	806	.	806	1,350	1,105
5. Elie.	7	7	3,466	3,466	.	12	256	377	633	1,288	32	1,256	9,850	1,760
6. Glasgow, City (3).	4	4	27,867	27,867	.	1,654	16,005	1,019	17,017	22,388	167	22,221	93,897	3,000
7. Govan (3).	2	2	31,659	31,659	1,327	5,456	41,765	3,894	45,659	74,464	232	74,464	130,424	8,650
8. Haddington.	2	2	100	100	1,497	3,320	3,320	4,070	7,390	47,262	385	46,878	128,470	9,880
9. Inverness.	359	359	1,586	157	276	54	424	381	805	707	116	591	4,946	550
10. Lanark (3).	100	100	21,244	157	200	202	494	5,263	23,869	49,660	122	3,187	8,872	3,350
11. Midlothian.	163	163	8,489	4	3,698	749	18,606	823	3,023	3,853	353	49,307	162,040	10,500
12. Perth.	15	15	8,903	2,792	1	455	2,200	823	3,023	3,853	.	3,500	20,436	3,750
13. Roxburgh.	113	113	1,413	1,413	136	1,150	2,366	621	1,299	13,640	119	13,640	19,568	2,000
14. Stirling.	113	113	4,348	10	190	562	1,315	813	3,179	5,878	599	5,759	28,411	3,750
Totals.	1,134	1,134	108,853	4,313	12,910	6,412	90,489	1,501	110,839	244,461	2,869	241,592	667,798	4,500
														58,995

(1) Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylums farms.
(2) Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the table following.

(3) The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and Maintenance accounts.

(4) The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by District Asylums, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 4 inclusive, is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the expenditure by each Board on Miscellaneous Expenses and Loans is, however, shown separately, as is also the Amount of Monies borrowed remaining due and the Amount Assessed for, by the two Boards.

(5) The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards, which were constituted in 1883, had apportioned among them the Amount of Monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Argyll, I.	411	1066	2 11 10	170	0 8 3	657	1 12 0	557	1 7 1	733	1 15 8	289	0 14 1	115	0 5 7	.	.	197	0 9 7	17	0 0 10	57	0 2 9	105	0 10 2	55	0 2 8
2. Ayr, . . .	429	1038	2 8 5	122	0 5 8	480	1 2 5	846	1 19 5	958	2 4 8	507	1 3 8	83	0 3 10	22	0 1 0	202	0 9 5	106	0 4 11	92	0 4 3	123	0 12 6	46	0 2 2
3. Banff, . . .	145	395	2 14 6	15	0 2 1	285	1 19 4	119	0 16 5	354	2 8 10	92	0 12 8	29	0 4 0	4	0 0 7	55	0 7 7	50	0 6 11	20	0 2 9	34	0 9 5	9	0 1 3
4. Elgin, . . .	156	413	2 12 11	50	0 6 5	217	1 7 10	141	0 18 1	306	1 19 3	105	0 13 5	37	0 4 9	7	0 0 11	68	0 8 9	43	0 5 6	67	0 8 7	48	0 13 11	71	0 9 1
5. Fife, . . .	448	1324	2 19 1	101	0 4 6	705	1 11 6	702	1 11 4	885	1 19 6	279	0 12 5	99	0 4 5	1	0 0 1	212	0 9 6	96	0 4 3	174	0 7 9	109	0 10 9	339	0 15 2
6. Govan, . . .	77	303	3 18 8	21	0 5 5	196	2 10 11	130	1 13 9	198	2 11 5	52	0 13 6	42	0 10 11	2	0 0 6	56	0 14 7	11	0 2 10	48	0 12 6	31	0 14 5	30	0 7 9
7. Haddington, . . .	139	291	2 1 10	30	0 2 11	182	1 6 2	125	0 18 0	335	2 8 2	78	0 11 3	35	0 5 0	2	0 0 3	42	0 6 1	49	0 7 1	48	0 6 11	29	0 9 4	17	0 2 5
8. Inverness, . . .	457	1073	2 7 0	147	0 6 5	625	1 7 4	626	1 7 5	879	1 18 6	280	0 12 3	95	0 4 2	4	0 0 2	196	0 8 7	60	0 2 8	74	0 3 3	91	0 7 7	242	0 10 7
9. Kirklands, . . .	199	418	2 2 0	77	0 7 9	333	1 13 6	226	1 2 9	363	1 16 6	109	0 11 0	76	0 7 8	.	.	98	0 9 10	46	0 4 7	59	0 5 11	34	0 6 6	31	0 3 1
10. Lanark, . . .	335	880	2 12 6	173	0 10 4	467	1 7 11	363	1 1 8	595	1 15 6	188	0 11 3	106	0 6 4	.	.	177	0 10 7	69	0 4 1	113	0 6 9	80	0 8 5	121	0 7 3
11. Midlothian, . . .	233	516	2 4 4	80	0 6 10	386	1 13 3	314	1 6 11	468	2 0 2	169	0 14 6	57	0 4 11	.	.	93	0 8 0	64	0 5 6	91	0 7 10	56	0 9 10	98	0 8 5
12. Perth, . . .	318	994	3 2 6	76	0 4 9	696	2 3 9	411	1 5 10	776	2 8 10	291	0 18 4	49	0 3 1	.	.	101	0 6 4	130	0 8 2	59	0 3 9	82	0 9 11	138	0 8 8
13. Roxburgh, . . .	242	567	2 6 10	116	0 9 7	597	2 9 4	296	1 4 6	561	2 6 4	158	0 13 1	47	0 3 11	1	0 0 1	77	0 6 4	43	0 3 7	83	0 6 10	54	0 9 9	50	0 4 2
14. Stirling, . . .	561	1446	2 11 7	224	0 8 0	966	1 14 5	672	1 3 11	1084	1 18 8	497	0 17 9	164	0 5 10	24	0 0 10	301	0 10 9	126	0 4 6	178	0 6 4	152	0 10 11	280	0 10 0
Totals and Averages,	4150	10724	2 12 5	1392	0 6 4	6792	1 14 3	5528	1 5 6	8495	2 2 3	3094	0 14 3	1034	0 5 4	67	0 0 6	1875	0 9 1	910	0 4 8	1163	0 6 2	1028	0 10 3	1527	0 6 7

¹ GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under ½d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above ½d.

² The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1895-96.¹

15TH MAY 1895 TO 15TH MAY 1896.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18. Salaries and Wages								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water										Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.	Furniture and Furnishings. ²	TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.	DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE.—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.						
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
								Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.							Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
62	0 8 0	541	1 6 4	67	0 3 3	715	1 14 10	1046	2 10 11	1250	3 0 10	336	0 16 4	2632	6 8 1	429	1 0 11	327	0 15 11	8791	21 7 9	— 336	8455	20 11 5	1. Argyll.	
108	0 5 0	861	2 0 2	171	0 8 0	1097	2 11 2	1169	2 14 0	1206	2 16 3	239	0 11 2	2604	6 1 5	397	0 18 6	581	1 7 1	10444	24 6 11	— 333	10111	23 11 5	2. Ayr.	
49	0 6 9	221	1 10 6	42	0 5 10	301	2 1 6	385	2 13 1	337	2 6 6	.	.	722	4 19 7	97	0 13 5	146	1 0 2	3039	20 19 .2	— 283	2756	19 0 2	3. Banff.	
31	0 4 0	234	1 10 0	23	0 2 11	329	2 2 2	319	2 0 10	434	2 15 8	20	0 2 7	773	4 19 1	141	0 18 1	214	1 7 5	3318	21 5 5	— 270	3048	19 10 9	4. Elgin.	
185	0 8 3	1049	2 6 10	118	0 5 3	966	2 3 1	1026	2 5 10	1293	2 17 9	286	0 10 6	2555	5 14 1	670	1 9 11	200	0 8 11	10769	24 0 9	— 305	10464	23 7 2	5. Fife.	
50	0 13 0	7	0 1 10	32	0 8 4	326	4 4 8	184	2 7 9	349	4 10 8	.	.	533	6 18 5	206	2 13 6	.	.	2274	29 10 8	— 145	2129	27 13 0	6. Govan.	
25	0 3 7	203	1 9 3	14	0 2 0	186	1 6 9	540	3 17 9	336	2 8 4	.	.	876	6 6 1	150	1 1 7	171	1 4 7	2878	20 14 1	— 162	2716	19 10 9	7. Haddington.	
135	0 5 11	1394	3 1 0	33	0 1 5	1068	2 6 9	1102	2 8 3	1490	3 5 3	155	0 6 9	2747	6 0 3	536	1 3 5	835	1 16 7	11140	24 7 6	— 65	11075	24 4 8	8. Inverness.	
36	0 3 7	333	1 13 6	64	0 6 5	282	1 8 4	625	3 2 10	676	3 7 11	178	0 17 11	1479	7 8 8	261	1 6 3	145	0 14 7	4470	22 9 3	— 114	4356	21 17 9	9. Kirklands.	
71	0 4 3	759	2 5 4	93	0 5 7	814	2 8 7	1279	3 16 4	1537	4 11 9	182	0 10 11	2998	8 19 0	474	1 8 4	124	0 7 5	8665	25 17 4	— 24	8641	25 15 11	10. Lanark.	
38	0 3 3	364	1 11 3	48	0 4 1	354	1 10 5	1066	4 11 6	647	2 15 6	102	0 8 9	1815	7 15 9	542	2 6 6	234	1 0 1	5787	24 16 9	— 406	5381	23 1 11	11. Midlothian.	
96	0 6 0	810	2 10 11	148	0 9 4	619	1 18 11	965	3 0 8	914	2 17 6	176	0 11 1	2055	6 9 3	485	1 10 6	418	1 6 3	8434	26 10 5	— 51	8383	26 7 3	12. Perth.	
74	0 6 1	423	1 15 0	32	0 2 8	580	2 7 11	1136	4 13 11	682	2 16 4	162	0 12 7	1970	8 2 10	255	1 1 1	358	1 9 7	6342	26 4 2	— 236	6106	25 4 8	13. Roxburgh.	
115	0 4 1	1247	2 4 5	181	0 6 5	1325	2 7 3	1318	2 7 0	1877	3 6 11	436	0 15 6	3631	6 9 5	1002	1 15 9	659	1 3 6	14274	25 8 11	— 419	13855	24 13 11	14. Stirling.	
1075	0 5 6	8446	1 16 2	1066	0 5 1	8962	2 3 9	12150	3 0 9	13028	3 2 8	2212	0 11 3	27390	6 12 3	5645	1 7 8	4412	1 0 2	100625	24 2 10	— 3149	97476	23 3 8	Totals and Averages.	

connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

have been reckoned as ld.

destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Argyll, .	411	57	468	95	£ s. d. 2 7 11 (2).	lbs. .	£ s. d. .	10	£ s. d. 2 2 11 (2).	lbs. .	£ s. d. .	25	£ s. d. 0 10 10	lbs. 35	£ s. d. 0 15 6	43	£ s. d. 0 0 8	16	£ s. d. 5 10 0	6	£ s. d. 1 12 3	4	£ s. d. 4 2 10	10	£ s. d. 2 1 10	3	£ s. d. 0 12 6	259	£ s. d. 0 8 9		
2. Ayr, .	429	56	485	81	£ s. d. 2 8 1	4	£ s. d. 2 11 7	16	£ s. d. 1 18 9 (2).	lbs. .	£ s. d. .	21	£ s. d. 1 1 8	4	£ s. d. 1 5 11	36	£ s. d. 0 0 7	22	£ s. d. 5 14 9	5	£ s. d. 1 3 10	4	£ s. d. 5 0 0	14	£ s. d. 2 17 8	18	£ s. d. 0 15 10	243	£ s. d. 0 9 4		
3. Banff, .	145	16	161	89	£ s. d. 2 19 9 (2).	2	£ s. d. .	4	£ s. d. 2 3 11	7	£ s. d. 0 14 4	4	£ s. d. 1 3 11	42	£ s. d. 0 0 10	10	£ s. d. 5 4 10	3	£ s. d. 3 2 9	4	£ s. d. 2 16 0	9	£ s. d. 1 0 10	425	£ s. d. 0 7 1	12	£ s. d. 0 11 4				
4. Elgin, .	156	23	179	82	£ s. d. 2 19 11	2	£ s. d. 4 9 6	20	£ s. d. 1 18 3 (2).	33	£ s. d. 0 11 7	2	£ s. d. 1 0 1	34	£ s. d. 0 0 10	16	£ s. d. 4 19 9	4	£ s. d. 1 9 5	4	£ s. d. 3 13 9	20	£ s. d. 2 7 1	341	£ s. d. 0 6 5	22	£ s. d. 0 15 5				
5. Elfe, .	448	73	521	94	£ s. d. 2 11 11 (2).	2	£ s. d. .	20	£ s. d. 1 18 3 (2).	33	£ s. d. 0 11 7	2	£ s. d. 1 0 1	34	£ s. d. 0 0 10	16	£ s. d. 4 19 9	4	£ s. d. 1 9 5	4	£ s. d. 3 13 9	20	£ s. d. 2 7 1	341	£ s. d. 0 6 5	22	£ s. d. 0 15 5				
6. Govan, .	77	18	95	122	£ s. d. 2 13 9	9	£ s. d. 2 17 7	2	£ s. d. 2 18 10	4	£ s. d. 3 8 8	14	£ s. d. 0 16 1	1	£ s. d. 2 4 1	29	£ s. d. 0 0 9	8	£ s. d. 6 10 11	4	£ s. d. 3 0 8	6	£ s. d. 3 8 1	2	£ s. d. 2 14 7	336	£ s. d. 0 8 2	16	£ s. d. 0 10 4		
7. Haddington, .	139	14	153	57	£ s. d. 3 5 0	1	£ s. d. 4 13 10	2	£ s. d. 2 18 10	4	£ s. d. 3 8 8	14	£ s. d. 0 16 1	1	£ s. d. 2 4 1	29	£ s. d. 0 0 10	8	£ s. d. 6 10 11	4	£ s. d. 3 0 8	6	£ s. d. 3 8 1	2	£ s. d. 2 14 7	336	£ s. d. 0 8 2	16	£ s. d. 0 10 4		
8. Inverness, .	457	62	519	86	£ s. d. 2 5 9 (2).	11	£ s. d. 2 2 11	2	£ s. d. 2 19 1	33	£ s. d. 0 19 4	34	£ s. d. 0 0 9	18	£ s. d. 4 18 9	4	£ s. d. 3 13 5	3	£ s. d. 3 18 11	10	£ s. d. 2 3 10	(2).	284	£ s. d. 0 7 5							
9. Kirkcaldy, .	198	35	233	77	£ s. d. 2 7 11	3	£ s. d. 3 3 2	4	£ s. d. 2 2 2 (2).	19	£ s. d. 1 1 1	18	£ s. d. 0 18 1	38	£ s. d. 0 0 9	19	£ s. d. 4 1 5	7	£ s. d. 1 7 10	2	£ s. d. 3 14 0	5	£ s. d. 2 14 6	262	£ s. d. 0 8 1	26	£ s. d. 0 9 2				
10. Lanark, .	335	64	399	84	£ s. d. 2 16 2	1	£ s. d. 3 9 1	2	£ s. d. 2 2 8 (2).	32	£ s. d. 1 1 8	10	£ s. d. 0 14 5	33	£ s. d. 0 0 8	18	£ s. d. 3 14 6	11	£ s. d. 1 10 2	2	£ s. d. 4 3 6	5	£ s. d. 2 15 1	76	£ s. d. 0 13 4	189	£ s. d. 0 8 3				
11. Midlothian, .	233	31	264	86	£ s. d. 2 5 5 (2).	10	£ s. d. 2 0 3 (2).	28	£ s. d. 1 0 4	4	£ s. d. 1 9 0	34	£ s. d. 0 0 10	17	£ s. d. 5 6 7	2	£ s. d. 2 6 8	4	£ s. d. 4 0 5	10	£ s. d. 2 8 2	352	£ s. d. 0 7 8	8	£ s. d. 0 8 6						
12. Perth, .	318	48	366	111	£ s. d. 2 4 0	2	£ s. d. 4 15 9	28	£ s. d. 1 15 2	30	£ s. d. 0 14 0	2	£ s. d. 1 4 6	46	£ s. d. 0 0 10	9	£ s. d. 5 3 11	4	£ s. d. 1 17 2	13	£ s. d. 3 1 4	15	£ s. d. 1 18 6	260	£ s. d. 0 8 4	25	£ s. d. 0 9 2				
13. Roxburgh, .	242	29	271	90	£ s. d. 2 4 4 (2).	15	£ s. d. 2 10 10 (2).	45	£ s. d. 1 1 1 (2).	56	£ s. d. 0 0 10	14	£ s. d. 5 0 0	2	£ s. d. 1 10 10	5	£ s. d. 3 8 9	13	£ s. d. 2 8 2	330	£ s. d. 0 8 2	14	£ s. d. 0 8 10								
14. Stirling, .	561	81	642	69	£ s. d. 2 16 9	1	£ s. d. 5 1 7	23	£ s. d. 2 0 2 (2).	36	£ s. d. 0 19 9	2	£ s. d. 1 7 5	38	£ s. d. 0 0 10	14	£ s. d. 4 19 1	3	£ s. d. 1 11 6	8	£ s. d. 3 2 3	7	£ s. d. 2 9 4	305	£ s. d. 0 7 7						
Totals & Averages,	4149	607	4756	87	£ s. d. 2 11 11	3	£ s. d. 3 17 9	13	£ s. d. 2 3 0	3	£ s. d. 2 17 3	28	£ s. d. 0 17 1	8	£ s. d. 1 5 3	39	£ s. d. 0 0 9	3	£ s. d. 0 0 5	15	£ s. d. 5 0 2	5	£ s. d. 1 19 8	5	£ s. d. 3 13 5	10	£ s. d. 2 6 8	(1)326 32	£ s. d. 0 9 4	(1)256 22	£ s. d. 0 9 4

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1895-96, and the Price of each article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Pease, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
76	0 10 5	14	0 8 2	16	0 7 3	18	0 10 2	321	0 2 5	119	0 5 0	2	1 3 9	2	1 2 3	44	0 12 5	(2)	.	6	8 8 0	2	0 15 2	.	.	46	19 13 5	45	0 10 7	1. Argyll.
107	0 11 3	10	0 8 1	35	0 9 10	23	0 10 11	365	0 2 10	166	0 7 10	3	1 0 6	3	1 7 7	27	0 14 0	4	1 5 0	6	7 9 4	11	0 12 9	1	0 1 2	58	19 5 7	60	0 7 10	2. Ayr.
134	0 10 8	16	0 7 6	17	0 8 6	10	0 10 9	236	0 2 6	87	0 8 1	5	0 14 3	3	1 4 1	28	0 14 2	7	0 8 11	4	8 17 4	5	0 18 9	39	0 0 8	42	20 1 7	26	0 17 3	3. Banff.
68	0 9 11	21	0 6 6	14	0 6 2	9	0 8 1	155	0 2 9	122	0 7 2	6	1 0 11	3	1 11 3	44	0 10 7	11	0 7 7	7	5 16 5	4	0 16 1	31	0 0 8	67	18 13 4	34	0 12 11	4. Elgin.
86	0 10 1	21	0 7 2	22	0 10 0	20	0 9 11	310	0 1 10	143	0 4 4	6	1 1 8	4	1 1 11	31	0 13 6	(2)	.	5	8 17 3	5	0 17 6	3	0 1 11	48	20 0 3	49	0 8 11	5. Fife.
103	0 9 11	11	0 7 1	23	0 10 3	43	0 9 10	302	0 2 3	77	0 7 0	2	0 13 9	4	1 5 1	67	0 14 8	2	0 17 9	8	7 9 7	4	0 11 2	1	0 2 6	64	19 19 6	148	0 6 0	6. Govan.
126	0 11 11	27	0 9 0	20	0 10 1	3	0 15 6	156	0 3 1	114	0 5 9	18	1 4 6	1	1 18 11	28	0 17 11	5	0 6 3	3	10 5 7	4	0 15 3	43	0 0 10	40	20 11 10	31	0 10 0	7. Haddington.
99	0 10 6	12	0 7 6	25	0 9 3	34	0 9 5	163	0 3 2	103	0 6 8	1	1 5 2	2	1 8 9	26	0 15 11	(2)	.	5	7 9 4	4	0 16 5	3	0 1 2	35	19 7 9	44	0 15 3	8. Inverness.
60	0 11 9	7	0 8 0	7	0 11 4	21	0 12 9	236	0 2 8	117	0 3 6	21	0 12 9	4	1 6 11	51	0 14 3	(2)	.	6	7 8 7	4	0 17 7	6	0 2 0	28	20 13 10	45	0 7 9	9. Kirklands.
60	0 11 7	8	0 8 2	5	0 10 1	16	0 12 8	310	0 2 8	50	0 4 9	14	0 13 3	5	1 3 11	40	0 15 0	.	.	6	7 7 11	5	0 19 9	3	0 1 9	35	21 10 4	121	0 6 9	10. Lanark.
69	0 12 5	8	0 7 0	25	0 7 7	11	0 10 4	254	0 2 10	166	0 4 3	19	1 0 11	2	2 6 6	34	0 14 4	(2)	.	4	7 9 4	9	0 13 1	8	0 1 2	41	21 7 4	66	0 5 10	11. Midlothian.
159	0 11 1	15	0 7 11	33	0 9 10	12	0 13 1	245	0 2 1	137	0 9 3	5	1 2 4	3	1 6 8	21	0 14 1	.	.	3	9 2 0	7	0 11 7	39	0 0 11	43	20 12 3	41	0 10 4	12. Perth.
124	0 11 5	9	0 8 2	22	0 9 0	12	0 11 10	244	0 3 0	131	0 4 4	12	1 4 1	2	1 5 1	22	0 17 5	2	0 5 6	4	7 18 8	1	1 1 3	13	0 1 7	41	21 0 9	56	0 10 11	13. Roxburgh.
83	0 11 0	15	0 8 1	20	0 8 11	16	0 16 3	332	0 2 10	210	0 3 10	6	1 0 5	4	1 15 2	38	0 14 11	3	1 7 9	5	7 18 11	4	0 18 10	6	0 2 0	50	19 8 6	62	0 6 4	14. Stirling.
97	0 11 0	14	0 7 9	20	0 9 2	18	0 11 6	259	0 2 8	124	0 5 10	9	0 19 11	3	1 7 5	36	0 14 6	5	0 14 1	5	7 19 11	5	0 16 1	15	0 1 5	46	20 3 4	59	0 9 9	Totals & Averages.

four used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1895-96; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.												PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.												FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.														
	Butcher Meat.			Poultry.			Milk.			Butter.			Eggs.			Potatoes.			Green Vegetables.			Fresh Fruits.																	
	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.		£ s. d.													
1. Argyll.	173	373	58	1	19926	651	.	168	5	561	87	413	110	874	9	76	1312	2	3	1	1	18	7	0	8	1. Argyll.													
2. Ayr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	8	692	279	308	1	.	288	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2. Ayr.
3. Banff.	71	214	629	12	6833	285	.	570	14	339	42	125	50	574	4	120	741	3	0	3	2	2	9	0	10	3. Banff.													
4. Elgin.	.	.	81	2	5668	217	571	22	378	9	247	34	195	70	560	2	356	.	2	15	4	0	9	4	6	4	4. Elgin.												
5. Fife.	37	79	.	.	9867	394	.	.	.	1442	134	643	140	2232	20	141	908	2	2	8	.	0	0	10	.	5. Fife.													
6. Govan.	.	.	42	2	5008	196	232	15	599	22	256	29	58	21	.	84	369	.	5	6	8	9	7	4	10	6. Govan.													
7. Haddington.	22	64	610	19	4375	182	.	952	29	214	33	156	43	2570	28	18	416	2	18	2	3	9	9	0	10	7. Haddington.													
8. Inverness.	95	224	740	20	1181	42	.	185	4	553	72	479	160	.	.	71	593	2	7	2	3	0	6	0	9	8. Inverness.													
9. *Kirklands.	.	.	44	1	.	.	.	404	13	84	10	239	41	4679	26	.	91	.	2	10	11	.	.	.	.	9. *Kirklands.									
10. Lanark.	34	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	245	33	119	31	.	.	.	142	2	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	10. Lanark.	
11. Midlothian.	12	33	92	3	8855	386	.	851	35	459	69	391	83	4641	42	651	2	15	0	3	13	1	0	0	10	11. Midlothian.													
12. *Perth.	26	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	227	41	438	204	1597	15	3	301	1	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	12. *Perth.	
13. *Roxburgh.	55	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	20	312	67	2555	31	13	253	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	13. *Roxburgh.	
14. Stirling.	19	45	176	6	.	.	.	.	.	184	5	1700	224	1153	1264	13	639	2	7	4	3	16	4	.	.	14. Stirling.								
Totals and Averages.	544	1270	2472	66	61713	2353	803	37	4291	136	6522	846	5414	1519	21854	191	612	7060	2	6	8	2	19	10	0	9	5	3	3	11	0	2	7	0	5	7	0	19	7

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreege of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1895-96; and Profit shown on the Year's Transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit + or Loss.
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1896.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1896.	2. Rents.	3. Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implement.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.	
1. Argyll,	20	19	39	728	373	2	702	5	87	110	9	8	193	16	190	2423	746	40	36	429	10	28	729	57	59	143	64	2255	+198
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	63	8	279	1	430	.	.	54	835	30	100	.	181	29	39	.	57	59	7	502	7	+333
3. Banff,	206	10	216	1573	214	12	285	14	49	50	4	206	349	13	18	2787	1541	191	.	330	56	35	96	109	91	55	2504	+283	
4. Elgin,	77	77	154	659	2	217	22	9	34	73	2	62	141	.	12	1233	690	157	.	48	30	27	33	35	42	56	1118	+115	
5. Fife,	72	72	144	550	79	.	394	.	134	140	20	67	212	.	177	1773	604	167	.	181	12	46	83	15	209	202	1519	+254	
6. Govan,	104	64	168	1541	4	978	15	26	29	21	35	305	.	.	89	3043	1421	150	32	423	38	65	303	41	203	229	2905	+138	
7. Haddington,	116	6	122	772	64	19	182	29	95	43	28	252	365	.	(1270	2119	916	423	.	255	74	53	31	50	195	34	2031	+88	
8. Inverness,	106	60	166	518	224	24	42	4	72	160	.	188	.	.	108	1340	667	91	3	86	37	108	58	122	58	53	1283	+57	
9. *Kirklands,	6	6	12	.	1	.	.	14	10	41	32	109	.	.	4	211	.	.	.	12	.	28	25	2	54	.	121	+90	
10. Lanark,	24	89	113	18	78	.	.	.	33	31	.	28	.	.	.	188	.	.	.	37	.	31	5	26	74	.	173	+15	
11. Midlothian,	85	3	88	685	33	7	400	38	69	108	42	30	204	.	60	1676	844	90	.	118	60	87	98	51	226	55	1629	+47	
12. *Perth,	62	41	103	38	.	.	.	.	41	204	15	111	.	.	3	412	.	13	.	.	23	109	128	6	83	4	366	+46
13. *Roxburgh,	23	12	35	129	122	.	.	.	20	67	31	13	89	10	.	481	151	.	.	87	9	22	.	35	60	6	370	+111	
14. Stirling,	71	71	142	1014	46	6	.	5	234	220	13	68	448	11	291	2356	1052	159	.	217	35	99	64	73	286	107	2092	+264	

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes a sum of £98 for sale of stones from Quarry, and £11 for House Rent.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
16th and 17th March 1896.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

There are 750 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 115 males and 129 females are private patients, and 210 males and 296 females are pauper patients. All are under certificates except 1 female private patient, who is a voluntary inmate. There are absent from the asylum on statutory probation 8 male and 3 female private patients, and 1 male pauper patient.

Since 10th December, the date to which the numbers in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	9	7	12	27	55
Discharged recovered,	3	2	1	17	23
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	0	3	6
Dead,	5	0	7	8	20

Two male patients who were on the books as paupers have been transferred to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 10 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, and to gastro-enteritis, Bright's disease, general tuberculosis, quinsy, and exhaustion from mania, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. There has been no accident to any patient, and no case of escape.

The impression produced by the visit was very satisfactory, except in so far as the evils due to overcrowding of the main building are concerned. These evils are serious, and unfortunately they are becoming greater, owing to the persistent increase in the number of inmates, the number being now more than 40 above what it was 12 months ago. The opening of the new hospital buildings which are expected to be ready for occupation in a few months is therefore eagerly looked forward to. Every thing should be done to get the buildings completed at as early a date as possible.

The new hospital will not only add considerably to the accommodation of the asylum, but will immensely increase its efficiency. It is observed with pleasure that it has been found practicable to obtain an excellent day-room dormitory in the under building on the female side, and that it is proposed to devote it to the accommodation of old and infirm patients.

The additions to the building at Daviot are also nearly finished. They are well adapted to their purpose, and the patients in that section of the asylum

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

are well provided for. The opportunities for useful and healthy work, which are afforded by the farm, garden, and hot-houses, and in the general development of the estate, are fully taken advantage of with great benefit, especially to the male patients. During the erection of the new building, the supervision of the patients was for sometime a matter of difficulty, but when the alterations are completed, the facilities for supervision will be adequate. The patients at Daviot bore evidence of great contentment.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
13th, 14th, and 15th August 1896.

There are 742 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 112 men and 132 women are private patients, and 202 men and 296 women are paupers. There are 6 men and 2 women absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 734, all of whom were seen during the visit. Since last visit, 1 man has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since 26th March 1896, the date of last visit:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	8	14	23	34	79
Discharged recovered,	5	5	15	14	39
Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	8	12	28
Dead,	3	1	7	8	19

Besides these changes, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 1 lady has left. There are at present 1 gentleman and 1 lady resident as voluntary patients.

The deaths are registered in 8 cases as due to diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to heart disease, in 4 cases to phthisis, in 2 cases to enteritis, and in 1 case each to cancer and diabetes. In the cases of 11 of the 19 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 79 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer in 77 instances to the use of restraint for surgical reasons. All the entries refer to 3 patients. There has been no accident and no escape. The changes among the attendants have been few, only 3 have resigned, and none have been dismissed. Eleven attendants have been engaged. Over 55 per cent. of the male attendants are married men. The present staff includes many who have been long in the service of the asylum and who are much trusted.

The recent opening of the new hospital buildings constitutes an important event in the history of the institution. The Directors are to be congratulated in having, by the erection of this hospital block, provided for the care and treatment of the sick, the acutely insane and the infirm, in a most efficient and liberal manner, and in a way which will do everything that is possible to promote the recovery of the curable, and alleviate the condition of the sick and infirm. Its design and arrangements are admirable in all directions, and will make it occupy a foremost place among the hospital sections for the insane in Scotland. The wards and corridors are spacious, and their brightness and cheerfulness have been secured by abundance of light and tasteful colouring. Every section has been adequately and comfortably furnished, and the requirements of the infirm and helpless class of patients have been liberally provided for by a variety of easy chairs and sofas. It is impossible to commend too highly the manner in which every department has been furnished. Such bright and comfortable surroundings cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence on the physical well-being and mental condition of the patients. The heating arrangements consist of steam pipes and open fires. The lavatories and water-closets are of the most recent and efficient kind. The buildings are lighted by the electric light, and their ventilation is effected by the Sturdivant system, by which a supply of cold or heated air can be forced into every room and corridor.

The extensions and improvements at the Daviot branch are completed. These will increase its accommodation and facilitate its administration. It is

estimated by Dr Reid that 120 patients can now be accommodated in this branch of the asylum. Eighty-eight patients, 48 men and 40 women, are at present resident there, and are most satisfactorily provided for. The house and grounds were in excellent order, and the profusion of beautiful flowers and plants made them most attractive. There is such a variety of work about the farm and grounds for the male patients that only 1 out of the 48 is registered as unemployed. The dietary is a liberal one, and the food is well cooked and of good quality. The electric light is about to be installed into this section, an improvement which is much required, as the oil lamps now in use are a source of considerable anxiety and danger. The means of protection from fire appear to be satisfactory; the pressure at the external hydrants was, at the time of the visit, sufficient to raise the water to the roof.

Many of the day-rooms in the main asylum were overcrowded to a serious extent, but the removal of patients to the hospital block, which is at present being effected, will considerably relieve the congested condition of the wards. The population of the asylum has increased from 286 to 742 since 1866, an increase of 356 patients, and it is feared that a further growth is inevitable. As it is doubtful whether the new buildings will do more than provide for the overcrowding, it is recommended that the Directors take into consideration the question as to whether the accommodation is, in view of the present requirements as to space, adequate not only for the present population, but also for its prospective growth.

The institution continues to be managed by Dr Reid with great ability and success. The patients are well cared for, and are treated with kindness and consideration.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th and 11th January 1896.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There are 412 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 12 men and 17 women are private patients, and 193 men and 190 women are paupers. One man is absent on statutory probation and one man is absent on pass, so that the number resident is 410.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	1	2	18	20	41
Discharged recovered,	0	3	9	8	20
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	5	3	11
Dead,	0	0	10	3	13

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to brain disease, in 5 cases to pulmonary diseases, in 2 cases to heart disease, and in 1 case each to phthisis pulmonalis, influenza, Bright's disease, cancer, and peritonitis. In the cases of 11 of the 13 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results of these examinations are recorded with care and fulness.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of a patient. Three accidents are recorded, 2 were of a trifling character, and 1 involved the fracture of the neck of the femur and was due to a fall. Three patients have escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Sixteen attendants have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 17 have been engaged.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in a most satisfactory state as to cleanliness and order. Every section of the asylum was comfortably heated. The kitchen and several of the wards have been repainted and decorated in a satisfactory manner.

The patients are well provided for, and their general and medical treatment is characterised by ability and conscientiousness. The general health of the inmates is satisfactory, and the dietary is suitable and liberal. Due attention continues to be paid to the industrial employment of the patients, and those of them who do artisan work have the same dietary as the attendants.

Appendix B. . Four cottages for married attendants are being built, which it is hoped will increase the stability of the male staff.

Commissioners' Entries. Attention is called to the need for additional accommodation on the female side. At present there is not a vacant bed, and there is no indication that the increase in the number of female patients, which has been going on has reached its limit. The increase of the number of female patients during the last five years is 32, and if a similar increase takes place in the next five years there will be serious overcrowding unless steps are taken at once to add to the buildings. This is a matter which should receive the consideration of the District Board.

Royal and District Asylums. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The most pressing requirement at present is a few additional single rooms. These could be built by the staff and the patients, and the most convenient site for these rooms is to extend the block of single rooms which adjoins the hospital section.

The hospital accommodation on the male side has been so far completed as to allow of the ground floor being occupied by patients. The upper floor is expected to be ready for occupation in the course of a few weeks. The two dayrooms in this new building will provide very satisfactory accommodation for the sick and for those who require special observation. The appearance of these rooms is bright and cheerful, and they are being comfortably furnished. The lavatory and sanitary arrangements in connection with this block are excellent. It is recommended as a very desirable addition that a small kitchen be built adjoining the dayroom on the ground floor.

The site at present proposed for the female attendants' dining-room appears to be unsuitable and undesirable as it will absorb the passage from the kitchen to the female side, and entail using the dining-hall as a passage to the kitchen. A more comfortable and suitable dining-room can easily be obtained by taking a portion of the general store space: this room can be spared from the store, as its accommodation is understood to be in excess of what is required.

The amount of land in the possession of the asylum is small, but the District Board are keeping steadily in view the desirability of acquiring a suitable amount whenever an opportunity for doing so is afforded.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th June 1896.

There are 419 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. There are 13 male and 20 female private patients, and 193 male and 193 female pauper patients. All are resident at present in the institution.

Since 10th January, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	1	3	13	11	28
Discharged recovered,	0	0	4	3	7
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	3	3	6
Dead,	0	0	6	2	8

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes; brain disease in 2 cases, pulmonary consumption in 2 cases, scrofula in 1 case, influenza in 1 case, and heart disease in 2 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

One female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 19 entries. They refer to the use of the strait jacket in the treatment of 2 patients, 1 for violent excitement, and the other for attempts to injure herself. Seclusion was used in the treatment of 2 patients. No serious accident has occurred to any patient. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent overnight before being brought back to the asylum.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health. Those confined to bed number 4 men and 8 women. The clothing of the patients was found clean and in good order. There was more than usual excitement during the visit, which Dr Cameron attributes to the fact that among the

patients recently admitted a larger proportion than usual have been suffering from acute maniacal conditions. Appendix B.

Twelve single rooms are about to be built in connection with the female hospital section of the old building. The plans have received the approval of the General Board and the work is to be commenced immediately. The addition to the hospital accommodation on the male side is nearly ready for occupation throughout. The dining-room for the female attendants has been completed and is suitable for its purpose. Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.

Out door work is still being found for the male patients in the cultivation of the farm and garden and in the making of roads. It is understood, however, that the District Board continue to be alive to the desirability of obtaining an additional extent of land. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, Ayr District Asylum.
7th April 1896.

There are 451 patients, 213 men and 238 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 7 men and 11 women are absent on statutory probation. There are thus 433 patients resident in the asylum, or 13 more than when it was last visited on 7th November 1895.

The changes in the population of the asylum since last visit are as follows :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	38	24	62
Discharged recovered,	10	11	21
Discharged unrecovered,	15	4	19
Dead,	6	11	17

Of the 17 deaths, 4 are attributed to diseases of the brain, 3 to phthisis pulmonalis, 2 to pneumonia, 2 to diarrhoea, 2 to Bright's disease, and 1 to each of the following causes—pyæmia, erysipelas, heart disease, and senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 of the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 25 entries. These refer to the use of the camisole in the treatment of 3 patients in order to prevent attempts at self-injury, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients on account of excitement and violence. No accident is recorded. There has been 1 escape.

The patients were found suitably provided for. The clothing of both the men and women is very good, that of the women was tidy, clean, and tasteful, as well as sufficient in quantity. The physical condition of the patients is satisfactory and indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. Tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and no patient made any complaint of a reasonable character.

All parts of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in good order. The dining-hall, corridors, and many of the rooms have been painted and decorated in a manner which gives them a bright and cheerful appearance. The linoleum in the corridors is about to be renewed.

It is recommended that the attendants be provided with a uniform similar to that in use in other district asylums. The uniform adopted for the female attendants is that of a hospital nurse, and it has been found to add to their self-respect and to conduce to their good conduct. It also tends to give a hospital appearance to the wards of the asylum, and the hospital function of an asylum is one which should be made prominent.

The need of additional accommodation is a matter which requires the serious consideration of the District Board. Previous to the recent extensions, the asylum suffered from overcrowding in a manner which was dangerous to the patients and injurious to the management. Unless prompt measures are taken to provide in an adequate manner for the further growth of the asylum population, all the evils of overcrowding will recur in the immediate future. There are, at this date, 31 male patients on the register of the asylum, more than the establishment can properly accommodate. On the female side there are 11 empty beds, but the statistics of the asylum indicate that these beds will barely suffice for the growth in the female population during the next two years. The population of the county has increased 13,054 since 1881, the

Appendix B.
 Commissioners' Entries.
 Royal and District Asylums.
 Ayr District Asylum.

annual admissions have risen during the last four years from 120 to 175, and the number resident in the asylum has increased since 1890 from 321 to 451. These facts clearly demonstrate that there is every prospect of a further growth in the asylum population. In fact, it is feared that, before additional accommodation can be provided, overcrowding, which has already begun in the male division, will cause serious difficulties in the administration of the asylum, and interfere with the proper care and treatment of the patients. Dr Skae is continuing his efforts to board out those patients who appear to no longer require detention in the asylum, and, since last visit, 5 patients have been placed under the care of relatives, 4 under the guardianship of strangers, and 18 are at present out on statutory probation with a view to test their fitness for domestic life. But as there are 13 patients resident at this date beyond the number resident when the asylum was last visited, it will be evident that these removals have not prevented the growth of the population or will not obviate the necessity of providing additional accommodation at an early date.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
 23rd October 1896.

There are at this date 450 patients—209 men and 241 women—on the register of the asylum. They were all seen during the visit to-day, except 2 men and 2 women who are absent on statutory probation and 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass.

Since 7th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	33	45	78
Discharged recovered,	21	16	37
Discharged unrecovered,	8	16	24
Dead,	8	10	18

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 7 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, to diseases of the lungs in 2 cases, to diarrhoea in 3 cases, to gastritis in 1 case, to exhaustion from child birth in 1 case, to exhaustion from senile mania in 1 case, to senile decay in 1 case, and to suicide in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 persons, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 persons. One accident is recorded,—fracture of the femur in the case of a female patient who was pushed over by another patient. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum.

Eleven men and 13 women are at present confined to bed; 123 men and 195 women are engaged in useful occupations; 8 men are registered as refusing to work; 44 men and 30 women are unable to work on account of their mental condition; and 31 men and 13 women are unable to work from bodily infirmity.

Except for the fact that the patients on the male side of the asylum are suffering from overcrowding, the impression produced by the visit to-day was very satisfactory. The improvements in the furniture of the wards which have been made in recent years have done much to increase the contentment of the patients and to make them easier to manage. The clothing of the patients, especially that of the women, was found in good order, and it is, as it ought to be, of a kind that does not remind them continually of their being inmates of an asylum. Everything that was seen tended to show that the patients are well attended to and considerably treated.

The nurses' uniform now worn by the female attendants produced a pleasing impression.

It is necessary to direct the attention of the District Board very seriously to their delay in taking steps to make an addition to the accommodation of the asylum. The need for such an addition has been pressed upon them in these entries for the last two years and it is understood that nothing has yet been

done towards providing it. It should be recognised that the asylum was in a very inefficient state for several years before the last addition was made, and that addition made no provision for any prospective increase in the number of inmates. It was pointed out, when that addition was resolved on, that overcrowding would probably begin as soon as it was ready for occupation, and this has already begun. The female side of the asylum is now nearly full, and the male side is more than full. Even if an extension of the asylum were commenced immediately, it would be three years at least before it would be available for the reception of patients; and at the end of that time, judging by past experience, the number of inmates will have increased by more than 60. No time therefore should be lost in making the extension. This extension should be sufficient in size, not only to provide for the number of inmates likely to be resident three years hence, but also to provide for the requirements of the following five years. At the present rate of increase, the addition should thus be capable of accommodating 160 patients. Immediate attention to this matter is urgently called for.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
31st March 1896.

Banff District
Asylum.

There are 149 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, 73 being men and 76 being women. All are resident, and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 woman, who is absent on probation.

Since 22nd August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	10	12	22
Discharged recovered,	2	3	5
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	6
Dead,	5	4	9

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to hemiplegia, in 4 cases to chest diseases, in 3 cases to cancerous disease, and in 1 case to typhoid fever. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases. The patient who died of typhoid was an isolated case, which occurred in the main building some months after the four cases referred to in the preceding entry had recovered. The open drain at Woodpark, which is suspected to have been the source from which the fever arose, has not been covered in yet, but it is stated that it is about to be covered in immediately.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two injuries to patients are recorded, neither of them of very serious nature, one a wound of the scalp, the result of a suicidal attempt, and the other also a wound of the scalp inflicted by one patient on another who was interfering with him. There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, but the staff of attendants on the male side is too small in number, and should be increased either by the engagement of another ordinary attendant, or by the engagement of a man who would take attendant's duties as part of his work, such as the tailor attendant recommended in the preceding entry. The patients are well provided with food and clothing. There was great tranquillity throughout the asylum, and no complaint was made.

The wards were clean, well aired, and in excellent order; but the recommendation made in the preceding entry that some additions should be made to the furniture, so as to provide greater comfort for the more feeble and helpless patients, and for those who are fatigued after their day's labour, is here repeated.

It is understood, with approval, that the pipe from the fountain-head of the water supply is about to be supplemented by a larger pipe. With the present pipe a large amount of water runs to waste, and an inadequate quantity is supplied to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Ayr District Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th August 1896.

There are 148 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 woman is a private patient, and 71 men and 76 females are paupers. They are all resident, and were seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes in the population since 31st March 1896, the date of last visit :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	3	5	8
Discharged recovered,	2	2	4
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	3
Dead,	1	1	2

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular ulceration of the bowels and to suicidal strangulation. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the latter case.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of restraint in order to prevent the patient from interfering with surgical dressings. The only accident has been the suicide above referred to. There has been no escape.

The general health of the patients is at present very satisfactory. Only 2 patients were found in bed, and their ailments were not of a serious nature. Since last visit one patient in the main building has been the subject of typhoid fever. In consequence of the recurrence of this fever the water supply to the asylum was carefully examined. It was found that although the water was pure at the reservoir, it became deteriorated by the time it reached the institution. It was therefore concluded that the pipes had become foul, and means have been adopted by which they can be thoroughly flushed and scoured. Since these measures have been in use the water at the asylum has been found on analysis to be quite satisfactory. The open drain to the west of Woodpark has now been covered in, and the pipe from the ashpit to this drain has been properly trapped.

The condition of the patients in regard to cleanliness and clothing was highly satisfactory. A tailor attendant has been engaged, who, besides making and repairing the patients' clothing, has duties to perform in the wards. A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served in an orderly manner during the visit, and complete tranquillity prevailed during the meal. It was everywhere evident that the patients are treated with kindness and liberality.

The benches in the day rooms have been stuffed, and a number of arm and easy chairs are about to be supplied. The wards were found scrupulously clean, and in excellent order. It is recommended that the District Board should have the means of protection from fire examined by a competent person. The pressure at the time of the visit was only sufficient to raise the water to the first storey. It should be strong enough to make the water reach every part of the building.

Considerable extensions and alterations have been made in the farm buildings, which will conduce materially to economical and efficient management, and to the proper housing of the stock.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
11th, 12th, and 13th February 1896.

There are 912 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private,	192	195	387
Pauper,	255	239	494
II. Voluntary Inmates,	15	16	31
	462	450	912

All these patients are at this date resident in the various sections of the institution, except 2 private male patients, 4 private female patients, and 1 pauper female patient, who are absent on statutory probation.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the institution since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted,	18	13	7	17	55	Crichton.
Discharged recovered,	5	7	2	4	18	Royal
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	2	2	7	Institution,
Dead,	4	2	3	9	18	Dumfries.
II. Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted,	6	5	—	—	11	
Left,	3	1	—	—	4	

The deaths are attributed to brain diseases in 10 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, and to cancer, senile decay, ulceration of the bowels, tubercular peritonitis, and rupture of the liver in 1 case each. In the case of 6 of the 18 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient on account of dangerous excitement, and to the use of restraint for periods varying from 2 to 7 hours in the treatment of 5 patients on account of excitement, violence and degraded habits. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back is 4. One accident to a male patient of a fatal character is recorded. The cause of death was rupture of the liver, which resulted from a struggle with an attendant. The patient was a violent and aggressive maniac, who had previously attacked other members of the staff. The death was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and the attendant was apprehended, but after a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case the attendant was discharged.

The condition of the patients in all parts of the asylum was most satisfactory, and the institution in all its branches was found in excellent order. The accommodation in the first house and in the female division of the second house attracted most favourable attention on account of the liberal manner in which the various classes of patients are provided for. As has been pointed out in previous entries, the accommodation in the male division of the second house is antiquated and defective in its arrangements, and its dayrooms are overcrowded, but it is understood that this division is to be rebuilt when the erection of a hospital block for pauper patients is completed. The plans for this separate hospital section are at present under the consideration of the Directors, and great care is being bestowed on every detail so as to ensure its having the most perfect arrangements for the care and treatment of sick and infirm patients. The mansions of Kinmount, Hannahfield, Midpark, and Maryfield possess all the features of private homes, and their comfort and surroundings cannot fail to promote recovery in those who are curable, and conduce to the happiness, contentment, and physical well-being of those who are incurable. Friars' Carse, which has lately been purchased by the Directors, affords accommodation of exceptional excellence. The comfort and elegance of its internal arrangements, and the beauty of its situation and surroundings, make it a most attractive and desirable residence for patients in affluent circumstances.

The electric light, which has recently been installed into the institution, is an improvement of considerable value. This light is safer, cooler, cleaner, and healthier than gas, and it is therefore eminently adapted for establishments for the insane.

The management of the institution by Dr Rutherford merits the approval of all interested in its welfare. He devotes his ability and energy to its administration, and to its further development and improvement. Under his able and energetic guidance the institution is progressing and prospering in all directions. The number of private patients has, since Dr Rutherford became superintendent, increased from 192 to 387. This fact demonstrates that the reputation of the institution stands high, and deservedly so, in the estimation of the public, and it has been acquired by the broad and liberal views held by Dr Rutherford as to the treatment of the insane.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The services which the institution renders to the Dumfries Lunacy District, which comprises the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, are great and important from a financial point of view. In accordance with the statute, the institution provides accommodation for all the pauper lunatics of the district who require asylum treatment. In this way it has saved the county and burgh ratepayers the cost of erecting and maintaining a district asylum. The institution also does a large and increasing amount of charitable work in receiving private patients from the Dumfries Lunacy District at low rates of board, and in reducing these rates in accordance with the necessities of each case. No patient belonging to the Dumfries Lunacy District, who on account of straitened circumstances is unable to pay from private sources a higher rate of board than £25 a year, is refused admission into the institution. All applications for a reduction even of this low rate of board are carefully considered by the Directors, and there are at present 39 patients in the institution whose rate varies from £22 to £5 a year. The following statement shows the number and amount of these reductions :—

1	patient at £25, now pays	£22	0	0
1	"	15	0	0
2	"	12	10	0
24	"	10	0	0
11	"	5	0	0
39	Average rate charged,	£9	3	1

The full rate for these patients would amount to £975, but only £357 is charged against the patients' relatives. The contributions from the Reduced Board Fund towards these cases therefore amounts to £618. Twenty-three patients admitted at £40, 2 at £52, 5 at £60, and 1 at £70, have these rates reduced according to the necessities of each case, and the contributions from the Reduced Board Fund amounts in these cases to £908. The total amount of contributions from the funds of the institution towards reducing the rates of board for the various classes of patients amounts at the present time to £1526. This beneficent policy on the part of the Directors has the effect of preventing the majority of these patients from becoming pauper lunatics, and this not only relieves the poor-rate of the district from the cost of their maintenance, but also saves these patients from having the stigma of pauperism attached to them.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be most carefully and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
16th, 17th, and 18th November 1896.

There were 865 persons on the registers of the institution on the 16th instant. They consist of patients classed as follows :—

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	Totals.
(1) Private,	190	203	393
(2) Pauper,	229	220	449
II. Voluntary Inmates,	15	8	23
	434	431	865

The highest number of patients on the registers recorded in any of the preceding entries was in April last year when the total was 1028, consisting of 356 private and 650 pauper patients under certificate, and 22 voluntary inmates. There has thus been during the last nine months an increase of 37 in the number of certificated private patients, a decrease of 201 in the number of paupers, and a decrease of 1 in the number of voluntary inmates. The decrease in the number of paupers is mainly due to the removal of patients belonging to Lanarkshire parishes.

All the patients now on the books were seen during the visit, except 2 male and 1 female private patients, and 1 male and 2 female paupers, who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 male private patient who is absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since 11th February, the date to Appendix B. which the numbers in the preceding entry refer.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted,	47	48	29	31	155	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . .	27	15	20	19	81	
Discharged unrecovered, .	13	15	26	19	73	
Dead,	7	11	11	11	40	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
II. Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted,	15	5	—	—	20	
Left,	14	12	—	—	26	
Dead,	1	1	—	—	2	

During the same period 2 male patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 13 cases, to diseases of the heart in 7 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 10 cases, to pyelitis, enteritis, peritonitis, cancer of the breast, and maniacal exhaustion, each in 1 case, to senile decay in 6 cases, and to suicide by cut throat in 1 case. The average ages at death were 49 years for men, and 58 years for women. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 8 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of one patient. In 5 cases in which restraint was used it consisted of the application of the strait jacket to prevent self injury. In 5 cases of escape the patients were absent for one or more nights before they were brought back to the asylum. The only accident recorded which was attended with injury to a patient, is the fatal case of cut throat already mentioned. It occurred in the case of a male patient admitted to the asylum the previous day, and was effected immediately after dinner with a knife obtained on the dining table.

All parts of the institution appropriated to private patients were found in excellent order. The patients are suitably and well provided for in the First House and in all outlying sections:—Kinmount, Friars' Carse, Maryfield, Hannahfield and Midpark. In the Second House, which is chiefly occupied by paupers, every part was clean and well aired, except the dining hall which is still overcrowded at meal times. The male side of the house has been improved by repainting and repapering in several places and by the laying of new linoleum on the floors; and further improvements of a similar kind are being carried out. It is learned with approval, that an additional Assistant Medical Officer is to be attached to this section of the institution, and that the staff of attendants is to be increased in number.

It is recommended that steps should be taken to make the heating of the Second House more complete (especially on the male side), and that in those places where there may be objections to the use of open fireplaces, slow combustion stoves which can be locked should be introduced.

It is also recommended that the patients who now sleep at the farm steading should be provided with day accommodation so that they shall not require to go over to the dining hall of the Second House for meals. This is desirable, not only for the comfort of the patients in the farm steading, but it will also be an advantage by relieving the overcrowding of the main dining hall.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found admirably and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
10th March 1896.

Dundee Royal
Asylum.

There are 437 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. There are under certificate 38 male and 51 female private patients, and 135 male and 212 female pauper patients. One male private patient is a voluntary inmate. All are resident in the institution except 2 female private patients who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 female private patient and 1 male pauper, who are absent on pass.

Since 29th August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

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Appendix B.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Admitted,	5	13	41	47	106
	Discharged recovered,	2	1	9	20	32
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	13	11	32
	Dead,	2	—	10	5	17

Dundee
Royal Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the nervous centres, in 2 cases to diseases of the heart, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to tubercular diarrhoea, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case to the impaction of food in the pharynx. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Four escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Four accidents are recorded:—1 already referred to where a patient suffering from general paralysis was suffocated by the impaction of food in the pharynx; 1 patient sustained fracture of ribs while struggling with an attendant; 1 patient fractured her patella in attempting suicide; and 1 attendant had ribs fractured in an assault by a patient.

The dayrooms and dormitories of the main building were found clean, comfortably heated, and well aired. The patients on both sides of the house were clean in person and suitably clothed.

The overcrowding of the asylum was very evident during the visit, especially on the female side, where there was a considerable amount of irritability and excitement among the patients. It is therefore seen with much satisfaction that the erection of the buildings intended to provide additional accommodation has made good progress.

A very pleasant impression was produced by the visit to Gray House, where the higher class of private patients are now accommodated. The acquisition of this mansion, and of the grounds attached to it, places the asylum in a better position than it has ever been before for dealing with the higher class of private patients. The site of Gray House makes it peculiarly suitable to be a residence for such patients. It is not inconveniently distant from the main asylum, and yet is so completely separated from it as to have no apparent connection with that establishment. It is also so far removed from any public road as to secure for the patients the degree of seclusion that is desirable. The house has been furnished in good taste, and all the arrangements are in accordance with the modes of life usual in a well appointed country mansion. At present there are 6 gentlemen and 12 ladies in the house, and they are admirably provided for.

A considerable number of private patients are resident in the main asylum building, most of whom are unsuitable for such accommodation as is provided in Gray House. The accommodation which they can have in the main building is however not well suited for them. That building was originally intended to be occupied only by pauper patients, and the part at present devoted to private patients can never be well adapted for patients of this class. It is greatly to be desired that the original intention of having a separate building suitable for their requirements should be carried into effect as soon as the Directors find themselves in a position to provide it.

The attention of the Directors should continue to be directed to the desiderata referred to in preceding entries:—the reconstruction of lavatories and water-closets already carried out to some extent, the dividing of the main building into fire-proof compartments, and the erection of a suitable chapel. It is understood with approval that the introduction of the electric light for the illumination of the asylum is under consideration by the Directors.

The industrial occupation of the patients and their recreation continue to be well attended to. Besides those doing the ordinary household work of the wards, there are 52 of the men employed at farm and garden work, and 6 are employed as artisans. Eleven of the women work in the kitchen, 25 in the laundry, and 43 are employed at sewing and knitting. Weekly dances and other entertainments continue as formerly.

The medical work of the asylum is also well attended to. The Case Books continue to be well kept, and they show that the condition of each patient is carefully studied. Each patient is photographed soon after being admitted, and the record of each case is made more complete and valuable by having the

photograph attached to it. The Pathological Register is also very satisfactorily kept. Appendix B.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
16th September 1896. Royal and District Asylums.

There are 471 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of the certificated patients 41 men and 50 women are private patients, and 151 men and 229 women are paupers. Two men and 1 woman are absent on pass, and 1 woman is absent by escape. There are therefore 467 patients resident, all of whom were seen at this date. Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 man from the pauper to the private list. Dundee Royal Asylum.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since last visit on 10th March 1896 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	8	41	44	99
Discharged recovered, . .	2	5	7	15	29
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	2	10	2	15
Dead,	1	1	7	11	20

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to inflammatory diseases of the lungs in 3 cases, to consumption in 3 cases, and to obstruction of the bowels, senile decay, fracture of the skull, and suicide in 1 case each. In the cases of 15 of the 20 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded with care and ability. Photographs and microphotographs are taken of the morbid conditions found in these examinations, and they form accurate and useful additions to these reports.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Three serious accidents are recorded. The first was an assault by a patient with a spade on a fellow patient and an attendant; the skull of the former was fractured, resulting in death, and the attendant was severely injured. This patient was committed for trial, found insane, and was sent to the Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison. The second was a stab in the neck received by Dr Rorie from a patient, and the third was the suicide of a female patient who had not previously shown any suicidal tendencies.

The asylum was found clean and in good order. The lavatories and water closets on the male side have been greatly improved by new tiling and new sanitary arrangements of the most recent and efficient kind. It is understood with approval that all the lavatories in the main building are to be renovated in the same manner. The observation dormitories on both the male and female sides are almost ready for occupation, and consist of four lofty and well-lighted rooms, with excellent bathing and sanitary arrangements on the ground floor to the north. The difficulties hitherto experienced in the night supervision of recent, suicidal and epileptic patients will be overcome when these dormitories are in occupation. It is heard with satisfaction that the Directors have had under consideration the introduction of the electric light into all sections of the asylum. This light has been found most suitable for institutions for the insane; it is safer, cooler, cleaner and healthier than gas.

The condition of the patients in regard to cleanliness and clothing was satisfactory, but there was during the visit a considerable amount of excitement, chiefly in the female divisions, due mainly to the congested state of the dayrooms. The overcrowded condition of the main building is a matter which calls for the serious consideration of the Directors. There has been an increase of 35 patients since the asylum was visited on 10th March 1896. The annual admissions have increased from 102 in 1875 to 173 in 1895, or 70 per cent., and a further growth of the asylum population seems therefore inevitable. The new dormitories about to be opened will not relieve the crowded condition of the dayrooms. It will be evident that an extension of the asylum

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Dundee Royal Asylum.

is urgently required, and it cannot be begun at too early a date, if the evils of serious and dangerous overcrowding are to be obviated. The recommendation contained in last entry in regard to the erection of a separate building for the intermediate class of private patients, who are at present accommodated in the main building, is therefore repeated. This would permit of the whole of the main building, as was originally intended, being occupied by pauper patients.

The patients in Gray House were found admirably provided for. This mansion is beautifully situated, and its arrangements are entirely free from features of an asylum character. It provides in a liberal manner for persons belonging to the higher class of private patients.

The attention of the Directors is again drawn to the recommendations in previous entries in reference to dividing the main building into fireproof compartments, and to the erection of a suitable chapel.

The medical work in the asylum has considerably increased, on account of the growth in the admission rate and in the number of the resident population. In view of this fact, and in order to secure a continuance of the high standard which has always characterised the medical work in this asylum, the appointment of an additional assistant to the medical staff is again recommended.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
3rd, 4th, and 5th February 1896.

There are 894 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these there are under certificates 185 male and 180 female private patients, and 241 male and 276 female pauper patients. Eight gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. All the above are resident in the asylum, except 2 male and 5 female private patients, who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients between 9th October 1895, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, and 3rd February, the first day of the present visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	14	14	49	43	120
Discharged recovered,	5	5	14	22	46
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	26	20	52
Dead,	6	8	12	5	31

During the same period 5 gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 2 gentlemen who were voluntary inmates have been discharged. There have also been 2 male and 2 female patients transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 male and 1 female transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due in 14 cases to diseases of the nervous centres, in 7 cases to diseases of the heart and lungs, in 6 cases to diseases of other viscera, and in one case each to pyæmia, influenza, and exhaustion from melancholia. One death was due to suicide by strangulation. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 20 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 72 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. There have been 4 cases of bodily injury to patients. Two were self-inflicted wounds of the throat, and 1 was a self-inflicted injury of the scalp. One was a fracture of the ulna, which occurred during a struggle of a patient with an attendant, and 1 was the case of suicidal strangulation already mentioned. The fracture of the ulna led to the dismissal of the attendant with whom the struggle took place. The suicide occurred in the case of a patient who was not suspected of any suicidal tendency, and no blame was attached to those in charge. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and the requirements of the patients are well provided for in every department of the institution.

In the sections of the asylum devoted to pauper patients and private

patients at the lowest rates of board, the patients were found clean in person, suitably clothed, and bearing evidence of being judiciously and kindly treated. There is, however, a larger number of patients in these sections than they can satisfactorily accommodate. It is therefore understood with strong approval that the managers have entered on negotiations, having for their object the removal of a considerable number of the pauper inmates. This step has not been taken too soon, for the overcrowding is certain before long to be much greater than it is at present, and it already interferes seriously with the efficiency of the asylum. It is hoped therefore that the negotiations may have a successful issue at an early date.

It is understood also with approval that an addition of some single rooms is proposed to be made to the pauper accommodation. It has been recognised for some time that an addition of this kind is much to be desired, and it should be made as soon as possible.

The administration of New Craig House and its villa dependencies is now in full operation, and the old East House, which had so long been the department of the asylum appropriated to the higher class of private patients, has ceased to belong to the institution. The benefits conferred on the patients by their transference to the new buildings were expected to be great, and the expectations have been fully realised. The comfortable character, the elegance of the accommodation provided, and the facilities afforded for efficient administration, have been sufficiently commented on in previous entries. There are, however, aspects of the effect of the new surroundings on the condition of the patients which only come fully into view in actual experience. One of these which attracted attention during the visit was that life in the new buildings is more interesting than in the buildings which have been relinquished. This has in itself a remedial influence, and an impression was produced by the appearance and manner of many of the patients that it has had the effect of waking up their mental faculties to more active and more healthy exercise. It may be added that the general impression produced by the visit to the new buildings was most satisfactory.

The purely medical work of the asylum is of a high order. The eminent professional position of Dr Clouston is recognised everywhere, and he is assisted now, as he has always been, by a medical staff of distinguished ability. The case books show in the most satisfactory manner the care with which the condition of every patient is studied, and the attention which is bestowed on every detail of treatment. The work of the pathological department of the institution also deserves to be mentioned with commendation. The investigation of the changes in the structure of the brain which are associated with insanity has during recent years made very substantial progress, and this has enabled physicians to understand more clearly the nature of the mental disorders with which they have to deal. The asylum physician who neglects the study of these changes must therefore be regarded as imperfectly equipped for his work. In view of this, it is gratifying to see that the pathological work of the asylum receives great attention, and is carried on with much ability and success.

The resident staff of the asylum consists of 238 persons, or more than 1 to every 4 patients. The following statement shows the proportion of the two sexes :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Attendants and nurses, . . .	71	78	149
Other resident officials, . . .	39	50	89
	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 238

Sixty attendants and nurses are employed in the care of pauper patients and patients at similar rates of board,—an average of 1 to every 8·6 patients. Eighty-nine are employed in the care of private patients at higher rates of board,—an average of 1 to every 4·2 patients. Six male and 6 female attendants are engaged in night duty.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th November 1896.

There are 932 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these 920 are under certificates, and 12 are voluntary inmates. Of the 920 under certificates, 379 are private patients and 541 are paupers. All are resident, except 16 private patients who are absent on statutory probation. During the period which has elapsed since last visit, 2 males and 2 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 8 males and 6 females from the pauper to the private list.

Since 3rd February 1896, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	35	33	156	131	355
Discharged recovered,	11	17	57	44	129
Discharged unrecovered,	9	6	38	46	99
Dead,	16	5	40	28	89

The changes among the voluntary inmates are as follows :—6 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, and 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have left.

The above figures represent a very active movement of the population; which has entailed corresponding anxieties and difficulties in the management of the asylum. The admission rate has been high, being on an average 40 patients a month. There has been an increase of 14 private patients and 24 paupers since 3rd February 1896.

Of the 89 deaths 46 or 51·7 per cent. are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres. In the cases of 62 of the 89 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The study of the pathological conditions attendant upon insanity continues to form a noteworthy feature in the scientific work done by Dr Clouston and his medical staff, and the researches by the pathologist into the degenerative cerebral changes and into defects in nervous structures are of the highest value in elucidating the disorders of brain function.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 443 entries. They refer in 259 instances to the use of restraint in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings, in 2 cases of wounds in the throat made with suicidal intent, and in 14 instances they refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of a patient of degraded habits. The remaining entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 20 patients on account of excitement and violence. Eight accidents are recorded, 2 of which proved fatal. One was a suicide of a patient by hanging who had never previously shown any suicidal tendencies, and the other was a suicide by scalding—the patient went into a bathroom, partially filled the bath with hot water, and went into it. The bathroom was one used by patients who can be trusted to bathe themselves. The other accidents consist of a self-inflicted wound on the throat, from which the patient made a satisfactory recovery, 4 fractures of bones due to falls, and 1 fracture of a rib due to a struggle with a fellow-patient and an attendant. Twenty escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The wards containing the pauper patients are overcrowded, but the Managers have entered into an agreement with the Edinburgh Parish Council, one of its conditions being that the asylum is to be relieved of about 50 quiet and harmless patients suitable for care in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. It is understood that no unnecessary time will be lost on the part of the Edinburgh Parish Council in enlarging the lunatic wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse in order to provide for these patients.

All sections of the asylum were found in excellent order, comfortably heated and well ventilated. The excellence of the accommodation at Craig House and its adjoining villas, the admirable equipment of the hospital sections for ladies and gentlemen, and the large proportion, 1 to 2·3, of nurses and attendants constitute a provision of a most satisfactory character for patients paying the higher rates of board. The patients in the West House are liberally provided for, and their care is efficient. It was abundantly evident during the visit that the medical care and treatment of the patients is characterised by

great professional skill and ability. Careful investigations are being made with therapeutic agents which are likely to prove beneficial to the mental condition of the patients, and their action is accurately observed and fully recorded. The dietary of all classes of patients is good and abundant, and the special requirements as to food of the acutely insane, the sick, and the feeble, are carefully considered and liberally met. Great attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation and the indoor and outdoor recreations of the patients, and recently an American bowling-alley has been erected for the male patients of the West House.

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A series of fourteen lectures is given by Dr Clouston and the medical staff to the nurses and attendants with the object of giving them the special knowledge required for the care of the insane. The importance of such teaching, and the advantages to be derived from it, are now universally acknowledged. Thirty-four members of the asylum staff, including 5 of the lady companions, have passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association, and gained the certificate in psychological medicine.

The result of the visit was to confirm the opinion expressed in previous entries as to the energetic and progressive spirit in which the asylum is managed by Dr Clouston.

There are 77 private patients in the asylum whose rate of board is £28. In providing for these patients at this low rate the asylum is performing a charitable work of the highest kind, and it would be an immense benefit to the public in the East of Scotland if more accommodation for this class of patients were available. The managers have at their disposal the revenues of the Charity Fund and the Bevan Trust Fund from which to make contributions towards the reduction of the rate of board of patients in straitened circumstances. These contributions are twofold in their results—first, they prevent a good number of patients becoming paupers and having the stigma of pauperism attached to them, and, second, they assist in maintaining patients belonging to the refined and cultured classes in accommodation where they are associated with those of their own social position. Both these results are of a most beneficent character, as they confer important advantages, not only on the patients themselves, but also on those relatives who are more or less assisted in maintaining their insane kinsfolk in the asylum. There are 70 patients at rates of board varying from £28 to £84 who have these rates reduced by contributions of from £5 to £42 from these Charitable Funds. Each case is carefully considered, and the contributions are in accordance with the necessities of the patients or their relatives. The total amount contributed from these Charitable Funds was, for the year ending 1st October 1896, £859, 10s.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1st April 1896.

Elgin District Asylum.

There are 160 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, and all are resident in the institution. One male and 4 female patients are private patients, and 70 male and 85 female patients are paupers.

Since 21st August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	7	19	26
Discharged recovered,	4	6	10
Discharged unrecovered,	2	6	8
Dead,	1	4	5

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis, gastric catarrh, carcinoma of the pylorus, exhaustion from acute mania, and fracture of the hip. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. No escape has occurred in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

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Elgin District Asylum.

The impression produced by the visit to-day was very satisfactory. The improvement due to the relief from overcrowding is very striking. Less excitement was shown by the patients to-day than has been shown at any visit for several years. The accommodation provided in the new buildings is well lighted, airy, cheerful, and well suited to its purpose. The appropriation of the room formerly used as a day-room for use as a sick-room for women is also a great improvement.

The treatment of the patients, both medical and otherwise, continues to be kindly and skilful. The patients are well clothed and suitably fed, and due attention is given to providing them with healthy occupation.

It is understood with approval that night attendants of each sex have now been appointed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th August 1896.

There are 160 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 man and 5 women are private patients, and 72 men and 82 women are paupers. They are all resident.

Since last visit, 1 woman has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes in the population since 1st April 1896, the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	1	6	6	13
Discharged recovered,	—	—	1	3	4
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	3	2	6
Dead,	—	—	—	3	3

The deaths are registered as due to bronchitis, phthisis, and tubercular meningitis. No *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of restraint in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings. There has been no accident and no escape.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, and they continue to be well provided for. An excellent and well cooked dinner of broth, fish, and bread was served during the visit in a very orderly manner. The dietetic needs of individual patients are carefully considered. The employment of the patients is healthy, useful and active work is well attended to, and conduces to their happiness and contentment.

The wards were found in excellent order. The care of the sick and the infirm in the female division has been much improved by the conversion of a day-room into a day-room dormitory, in which the patients are under continuous supervision. The accommodation in the new wing for females has been comfortably furnished, and is, in all respects, of a most satisfactory character.

The establishment is under intelligent management, and the treatment of the patients, both medical and general, is careful and able.

It is recommended that the stone passages running alongside the single rooms on the ground floor be laid with pitch pine. This change would obviate wet scrubbing, which makes the air entering these single rooms damp and cold, especially during the winter.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27th April 1896.

There are in the asylum at this date 209 male and 250 female patients—total, 459.

Since 6th August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.				Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted,	45	58	103	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered,	16	23	39	
Discharged unrecovered,	6	14	20	
Dead,	11	15	26	Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the nervous centres, in 2 cases to diseases of the heart, in 10 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 3 cases to diseases of abdominal viscera, in 1 case to exhaustion from mania, in 1 case to exhaustion from melancholia, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case to exhaustion from the effects of a wound in the neck, inflicted by the patient herself before her admission to the asylum. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 21 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 2 cases to prevent attempts at suicide, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There has been no accident to any patient. In 11 cases of escape the patients were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum.

Since last visit, the new hospital building has been opened for the accommodation of patients. The overcrowding from which the asylum has suffered for some years has thus come to an end, and the efficiency of the institution has been greatly increased. The relief from overcrowding may be expected in itself to exercise a beneficial influence both on the bodily and on the mental health of the patients; and the improved hospital arrangements that have been provided will give facilities for a more effective treatment of disease. The new hospital wards are very satisfactory, being light, cheerful, and in every respect well adapted to their purpose. The system of ventilation that has been introduced is one of those in which the fresh air, heated or not, according to the season, is driven by a circular fan through flues to the different parts of the building, and Dr Turnbull reports that it is found to effect its purpose admirably.

A special feature in the administration of the new hospital is the employment of female nurses in the male sick ward. The two sick wards, one for men and the other for women, which are hospital wards in the fullest sense, are in the centre of the hospital building, and the communication between them being open during day time, they are both under the charge of the head female nurse, with female nurses as her assistants. These wards are thus, during the day, in a position, as regards nursing and superintendence, similar to that of an ordinary hospital unconnected with an asylum. At night, the communication between the male and the female ward is closed, and the male ward is then handed over to the care of the male night attendant, and becomes administratively part of the male side of the hospital building. It has long been felt that the nursing of the sick on the male side of asylums would be greatly improved if it were entrusted, as it is in ordinary civil hospitals, to female nurses; but the arrangements of most asylums have made it impossible to do this, except in a very incomplete way, and in a large number of asylums it is not done at all. The way in which it has been done here is the most complete that has yet been accomplished, and, in introducing it, the District Board and Dr Turnbull are to be congratulated on having made an important step in the improvement of asylum management. The new arrangement has been found to work well in every way. The treatment of the male patients is more efficiently conducted, and the system commends itself both to the patients and to the nurses.

In the re-arrangement of the wards in the old building, the accommodation of the staff has been improved by the appropriation of a room on each side of the house as a sitting-room for attendants and nurses when off duty. Bed-rooms and dormitories have also been set apart for the accommodation of all members of the staff.

An alteration has recently been made in the mode of disposal of the sewage of the institution. The solids are now removed by settlement in an open tank, and afterwards used as manure; the liquid portion, being disposed of by

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intermittent irrigation, becomes purified by filtration through the soil before it reaches the effluent drains.

The wards were all found clean and in good order. Repairs in various parts of the old building, which had to be postponed while the asylum was overcrowded, are now being attended to.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17th September 1896.

There are 476 patients, 223 men and 253 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident, and were seen during the visit, except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 27th April 1896, the date of last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	25	19	44
Discharged recovered,	4	9	13
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	5
Dead,	4	5	9

The death rate has been low. Of the 9 deaths, 3 are registered as due to brain disease, 2 as due to pneumonia, 1 as due to phthisis, 2 as due to peritonitis, and 1 as due to exhaustion from acute mania. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 8 cases, and the results of these examinations are fully and carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 31 entries. They refer in 22 instances to the use of restraint for surgical reasons in the treatment of 1 patient, and in 9 instances to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours in the treatment of 3 patients on account of excitement and violence. Only 1 accident is recorded, the fracture of the neck of the femur, the result of being knocked down by a fellow patient. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous. It is recommended that the District Board should consider the advisability of providing cottages for married attendants, with the view of increasing the stability of the male staff. Frequent changes among the attendants are detrimental to the interests and happiness of the patients.

The opening of the hospital section has relieved the overcrowding of the main building, and consequently the condition of the patients in all sections of the asylum was highly satisfactory. They are well and liberally provided for, and their industrial employment, as well as their recreation and amusement, receives careful attention. The bodily and mental condition of the patients is minutely studied, and their medical treatment is marked by high professional ability.

The new hospital buildings are proving admirably adapted for the efficient nursing of the sick, and for the care and supervision of recent and suicidal cases. The arrangements of this section permit of the nursing of the sick male patients being, during the day, under the charge of the chief female nurse and her assistants, and this novel feature in asylum administration has been found, not only to be unattended with difficulties, but to be productive of the best results in the treatment of this class of patients. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the good order, cleanliness, and comfort which prevailed at this date in the male sick ward. Dr Turnbull is to be congratulated in having made a valuable and instructive advance in asylum administration by assimilating the care and treatment of the sick male insane to that in a general hospital.

All parts of the asylum were found clean and in excellent order, and the day-rooms and dormitories presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It is understood, with approval, that the bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets in the main building are to be thoroughly overhauled, renovated, and fitted with new sanitary arrangements of the most recent and efficient kind.

The diameter of the pipes to and from the baths has always been too small, and the time consumed in filling and emptying the baths is great. It is recommended that larger pipes be put in, so that the baths can be filled and emptied within the minute. Each patient should have fresh water, and this can only be given without loss of time when the filling and emptying of the baths is quickly done.

The water supply to the asylum is now most satisfactory. A special pipe conveys the water from the Cupar Water Works to the asylum, and the supply contracted for amounts to 35,000 gallons daily, which, calculated on the resident population of the asylum, gives a daily supply of 63 gallons per head.

It is recommended that the District Board should steadily keep in view the desirability of acquiring more land whenever the opportunity occurs. The possession of an ample amount of land is a great benefit to the male patients, as well as a source of profit to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, Glasgow Royal
27th April 1896. Asylum.

There are 447 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 433 are certificated patients, and 14 are voluntary inmates. Of the patients under certificates, 171 men and 208 women are private patients, and 42 men and 12 females are paupers. The voluntary inmates consist of 5 men and 9 women. All are resident, and were seen at this date, except 2 men who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 3 men have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 woman has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes which have occurred in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	41	33	—	—	74
Discharged recovered,	13	13	—	—	26
Discharged unrecovered,	16	8	6	6	36
Dead,	14	5	1	—	20
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	5	8	—	—	13
Left,	2	5	—	—	7
Dead,	—	1	—	—	1

It appears from the foregoing statement that there has been, since 2nd September 1895, an increase of 3 private patients and 5 voluntary inmates, and a decrease of 13 pauper patients.

The cause of death is registered as disease of the nervous centres in 8 cases, as heart disease in 3 cases, as cancer in 2 cases, as pneumonia in 2 cases, and as phthisis pulmonalis, kidney disease, general debility, strangulated hernia, and strangulated bowel, in 1 case each. In the cases of 9 of the 21 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are fully and carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients on account of excitement and violence, and to the use of restraint in the surgical treatment of 1 patient who was recently admitted in a maniacal condition and suffering from a compound fracture of the femur. No escape is registered. Six accidents are recorded; 2 were of a trifling character, 3 involved the fracture of a rib, and 1 was a self-inflicted wound on the throat, but the patient made a satisfactory recovery from the injury.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and no patient made any complaints of a reasonable character. The medical treatment of the patients is distinguished by high professional ability, and their general care is kindly and considerate. All

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classes of patients are suitably and liberally provided for, and everything seen during the visit left the impression that no effort is spared by Dr Yellowlees and his medical staff to secure the recovery of the curable, and the comfort and well-being of the incurable.

All departments of the asylum were found in excellent order. The sections for patients paying the higher rates of board are most comfortably and elegantly furnished, and the accommodation for high-class patients is all that can be desired.

The hospitable sections are admirable in their arrangements and equipment, and that in the male division has been greatly improved by converting the dormitory adjoining the day-room into a dining-room for infirm patients. The detached hospital for infectious diseases affords accommodation of a comfortable and home-like character for a few selected patients who are suitable for the privileges and liberty which this provision confers upon them.

The large number of private patients at low rates of board is a feature in the administration of the asylum by the Directors which merits the warmest commendation. There are at present in the asylum 193 private patients whose rate of board is £40 a year and under. Persons belonging to the educated and professional classes are, when overtaken by insanity, often greatly reduced in circumstances, and in providing for these classes at the lowest rates of board, the asylum is doing a charitable work of the highest kind towards the most unfortunate section of the insane. The benefits conferred on these patients by the asylum are very great; they are liberally provided for, they are associated with persons of their own rank in life, and they are saved the stigma of pauperism which otherwise would have fallen on them. It is hoped that the Directors may in the future be in a position to extend this beneficent policy.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be neatly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
26th and 27th October 1896.

There are 434 patients at this date on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 8 persons resident as voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients, 165 are male, and 213 are female private patients, and 43 are male and 13 are female pauper patients. Two of the voluntary inmates are male and 6 are female. Every patient on the register was seen during the visit, except 1 female private patient who is absent on pass.

Since 27th April, the date to which the statistics of the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	21	27	48
Discharged recovered,	9	8	17
Discharged unrecovered,	9	8	17
Dead,	8	5	13

No pauper patient has been either admitted, discharged, or died; but 1 male and 1 female, who were private patients, have been transferred to the list of paupers.

Of the voluntary inmates, 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, and 5 gentlemen and 8 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 3 cases, and to peritonitis, cystitis, heart disease, exhaustion from melancholia, and to suffocation from impaction of food during an epileptic seizure, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry. It refers to the isolation of a patient for a period of 2 hours. Two patients, who escaped, were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum. Three accidents are recorded, the most serious being a case of fracture of the femur of a female patient.

The way in which the patients are provided for continues to be most satisfactory. Their medical treatment receives constant and skilful attention. The

special circumstances of each patient are carefully studied, and the requirements of each case are intelligently and considerably met. Everything that was seen during the visit tended to show that the patients are made as comfortable as possible. Appendix B.
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The different parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The houses were everywhere found well furnished, scrupulously clean, well-aired, and suitably heated. Each year some improvement is found to have been made in the character of the accommodation. Since last visit 2 rooms in the East House have been tastefully refitted and redecorated, and repainting and repapering has been done in other parts of the institution wherever it seemed to be required. Royal and District Asylums.
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The general impression produced by the visit was, as usual, that the asylum is conducted with great ability, and that it well deserves the confidence of the public.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,
11th May 1896.

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This asylum was inspected on 6th September 1895, and reported to the General Board as being partially ready for occupation. The Board therefore approved of and adopted the completed portions of the buildings as the District Asylum for the Govan Lunacy District. Patients were first admitted to the asylum on 18th September 1895. The two blocks on the male side, and the dining-hall, were inspected on 3rd January 1896, and the General Board then sanctioned the occupation of the asylum buildings as a whole, including the farm steading, by 128 male and 103 female patients. It was recognised that the four blocks are capable of accommodating 150 males and 150 females, but the General Board thought it proper, in view of the state of the asylum grounds, that the number received into these blocks should be restricted to 100 patients of each sex, and that the cases received should be limited to those who are not difficult to manage, and who do not require special treatment. There are at this date 105 males and 88 females, 193 patients in all, on the register of the asylum.

The following admissions and discharges have taken place since the opening of the asylum :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	105	92	197
Discharged recovered,	—	4	4

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for short periods in the treatment of 2 patients, on account of temporary excitement and violence. There have been 2 escapes, in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. No accident is recorded. Thirty attendants and servants have been engaged, and none has resigned or been dismissed.

The number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish of Govan has, during the last ten years, increased from 343 to 631, or 83·9 per cent. On 1st January 1896 the number was 631. Of these 520 were in asylums, and 111 were in private dwellings. Of the 520 in asylums, 62 were in the Hawkhead asylum, 202 were in Merryflatts asylum, and 256 were accommodated in no less than eleven establishments for the insane throughout Scotland. The buildings at Hawkhead, when completed according to present plans, will accommodate 467 patients; and the Merryflatts asylum, which, it is understood, is to be converted into an establishment for harmless and incurable patients, will have accommodation for 200. The total accommodation in these two asylums will therefore be for 667 patients. Extensions to the present blocks at Hawkhead have, however, been designed, which will give accommodation to 330 additional inmates.

The buildings at present in occupation at Hawkhead consist of the central block, containing the dining and amusement halls in front, and the kitchen

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and stores behind, and of four blocks, two on either side of the central section. The male patients are accommodated in the blocks to the east, and the female patients in those to the west. These buildings, which occupy an elevated site, are of artistic design, and their external appearance is elegant and graceful. The blocks, which are of three storeys, are connected by corridors with each other and with the central section. The shoe-rooms, three in number on each side, are situated at the junction of the corridors, and contain the latest improvements to ensure order and efficiency in this department. The bath-rooms, one on each side, are admirable as to size and equipment, and are unequalled in Scotland for the excellence of their arrangements. They each contain ten baths, between which is a partition $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. These partitions afford a privacy to the patients during the bathing operations which is desirable and acceptable. It is recommended that the dressing rooms be partitioned in a similar manner, so as to afford the same degree of privacy to the patients while undressing and dressing.

The dining-hall has accommodation for 480 patients. During the visit 187 patients were seen both at dinner and tea. The dinner, which was well cooked and abundant, consisted of broth, boiled mutton and potatoes, and the male patients had an allowance of bread extra. It was served in an orderly and efficient manner, and great tranquillity prevailed during the meal. The table equipage is appropriate and of good quality. Each patient had a knife, fork, spoon, tumbler, soup plate, and one for the meat and potatoes. Each table was adorned with a plant or flower, and furnished with water-jugs, salt cellars and cruet. The diet-table, drawn up by Dr Watson, is a most satisfactory one, and clearly indicates that the patients are well and suitably fed. Fresh meat is given for dinner on four days in the week, and fish on Fridays. No tinned meat is used. At tea the male patients have each 8 oz. of bread, cut into four slices, and each slice is buttered; the female patients have each 6 oz. of bread, cut into three slices, and buttered.

There are six day-rooms in occupation, three by males and three by females, and they are all well and comfortably furnished. Sofas, easy-chairs of various kinds, and arm-chairs, have been liberally provided, and these will not only afford comfortable seats for the aged and infirm, but will also conduce to the contentment and good conduct of the other patients. The lavatories and water-closets in connection with each day-room have been well planned and efficiently equipped. There is one serious defect in the day-rooms to which it is necessary to call attention. The window breasts are so high as to shut out completely the view of the landscape to patients sitting in these rooms. It is necessary to stand at the windows in order to see the scenery in the foreground. The patients complain of not being able to see out while engaged at sewing or knitting, and to be shut out in this manner from the pleasant views which surround the asylum on all sides cannot fail to have a depressing effect on their mental condition. It is recommended that the District Board should have this defect in construction remedied as soon as possible.

The dormitories, ten of which are in use, are adequately and suitably furnished. The bedsteads are of painted iron, and are provided with a wire mattress, a hair mattress, bolster, pillow, and ample coverings. The beds are separated by partitions, and at the side of each bed is a chair. It is recommended that the windows of these dormitories be provided with obscure blinds. It is an acknowledged fact that the darker a bedroom is, the more refreshing and recuperating is the sleep. The blinds now in use in these dormitories will allow them to be flooded with light during the summer nights, which will retard many patients from sleeping, or render sleep not so beneficial as it might be.

The mode of heating the asylum is by open fires, and by pipes containing steam at low pressure. The latter method is working very satisfactorily, and a comfortable temperature was obtained in all parts of the institution during the winter months. The ventilation of the various rooms is effected by means of exhaust shafts, which terminate in the cupolas on the roofs, where a draught is created by a steam coil. The institution is lighted throughout by gas.

The water supply is obtained from the Paisley Corporation Water Works. The means of protection from fire consist of 42 external and 28 internal hydrants, with 1750 feet of hose. The ordinary pressure of the water supply at the ground level only raises it 30 feet, but by means of a fire engine, situated in the laundry buildings, the water can be thrown to the height of

200 feet. The storage of water in the laundry and tower cisterns will be about 90,000 gallons. The fire brigade of the asylum was seen at practice during the visit, and when the fire-engine at the laundry was put into operation the water was thrown completely over the central or highest section of the asylum buildings. Telephonic communication is required between the asylum and the engine house at the laundry, and it is understood that this is soon to be effected.

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The asylum estate consists of 190 acres, 43 of which are arable and 60 are for grazing. The remaining portion of the ground is taken up by buildings, gardens, and wood. Twenty-eight cows are kept, and the supply of milk to the asylum is abundant. The District Board, in having acquired a farm of this extent, have furnished a most important, in fact, an essential means of treatment for the male patients. The value of outdoor work for the insane cannot be overstated, as nothing contributes so beneficially to their mental and bodily condition as farm work. It is recommended that a considerable portion of the field to the north of the asylum be converted into recreation grounds for the patients. There are many inmates who, on account of age and feeble health, are unable to work or to walk around the grounds, and it is therefore necessary to provide them with pleasure grounds in which they can move about leisurely, and be benefited by the open air and sunshine.

The attendant staff at present consists of 9 male and 9 female attendants. The proportion of attendants to patients is therefore 1 to 12 male patients, and 1 to 10 female patients. In view of the fact that the inmates consist mainly of those who do not require special care and treatment, these proportions are most satisfactory. There is 1 night attendant on the male side and 1 on the female side.

The administrative block is expected to be completed in the course of the summer, but it will be some considerable time before the hospital section will be ready for occupation.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. Their clothing was ample in quantity, and of good quality and pleasing in appearance. General contentment prevailed among the patients, and many of them expressed pleasure at their new and comfortable surroundings. Only one patient was confined to bed.

The opening of the asylum was attended with much anxiety and many difficulties on account of the constant presence of workmen, the rough state of the grounds, and the incomplete condition of the administrative block. Great credit is therefore due to Dr Watson for the able and efficient manner in which he has so speedily organised the administration of the institution, and for the successful way in which the welfare and safety of the patients have been attended to.

The books and registers were examined, and were found most carefully and correctly kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15th October 1896.

There are 225 patients now on the register of the asylum. They are all resident in the institution, and were seen during the visit to-day except 1 male patient who is absent on pass.

Since 11th May, the date of last visit, 5 men and 6 women have been admitted, and 4 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. No patient has escaped, and there has been no accident attended with injury to any patient. The number of patients at present confined to bed is 2—1 on the male side and 1 on the female side.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition during the visit. Tranquillity prevailed in all the wards. No complaint was made, and the patients were clean and suitably clothed. It appears, however, that the patients are not all of the quiet and easily managed class for which the section of the asylum now occupied was designed. This is shown by the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients on account of their being violent and dangerous, and by its having been found necessary to temporarily strengthen the door of one of the single rooms. It is desirable, until the hospital section

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of the asylum is ready for occupation, that patients with such tendencies to violence as to require such measures should be excluded.

Since the date of last visit considerable progress has been made with the building of the hospital section of the institution, but it is understood that it will not be ready for occupation for about twelve months. In the asylum section the administration block has been nearly completed, and the recreation hall is finished. A great improvement has been carried out by the lowering of the window sills of the principal windows of several of the day-rooms, and this improvement will soon be completed in all the day-rooms. It has altered the character of the day-rooms to a great extent, and has made them much more cheerful places to live in. The grounds in the immediate vicinity of this, the asylum section of the institution, are still in a very rough state. It is hoped, however, that this defect will be removed at a very early date. The section cannot be regarded as serving its purpose efficiently till this is done.

It is unnecessary to refer further in detail to the character of the accommodation at present in occupation as this was done fully in the preceding entry, and as many of the present arrangements are temporary and transitional. The wards were, however, found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
23rd April 1896.

There are 6 male and 10 female private patients, and 58 male and 70 female pauper patients—total 144—now on the register of the asylum. All are resident in the asylum at this date, and were seen at the visit to-day except 1 female private patient who is absent on pass.

Since 7th October, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	11	8	19
Discharged recovered,	5	2	7
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3
Dead,	7	3	10

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 4 cases, to heart disease, to pneumonia, and to typhoid diarrhoea, each in 1 case, and to senile decay in 3 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 24 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There has been no accident. In 4 cases in which patients escaped they were absent from the asylum over night before being brought back.

At the visit to-day the asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was as satisfactory as the overcrowded state of the establishment permits. They are well fed and suitably clothed, and they are in other respects well provided for. There was evidence everywhere of the close personal attention that is given by Mr and Mrs Mowat to the condition of every patient and every detail of management. Spontaneous expression indeed was given during the visit by several of the patients to their gratitude for the way in which they are treated. The medical treatment of the patients by Dr Ronaldson is also very efficient and kindly.

The mattresses, which are referred to in the preceding entry as requiring repair, are receiving attention. Several have already been put into good order, and before long they will all be made satisfactory.

Plans for the necessary enlargement of the asylum have been ordered by the District Board, and it is expected that the erection of the new buildings will be begun at an early date. It is here recommended that, as the oak lining has been found so satisfactory and durable in the dining-hall and the adjacent day-rooms, the new day-rooms should be fitted with similar lining.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th November 1896.

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There are 148 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 6 men and 10 women are private patients, and 60 men and 72 women are paupers. One woman has been transferred from the pauper to the private list. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes in the population of the asylum since 28th April 1896 :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	6	7	13
Discharged recovered,	1	2	3
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	1
Dead,	3	2	5

Two of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 1 is registered as due to chronic kidney disease, 1 as due to senile decay, and 1 as due to fibroid tumour of the uterus. In the case of 1 of the 5 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours in the treatment of 3 patients on account of excitement and violence, and to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient to prevent self-mutilation. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent at least one night before being brought back. Three accidents of a trifling character are recorded.

The asylum was found in as good order as the overcrowded condition of the wards, and the confusion resulting from the building operations will allow, and every effort is made to secure the comfort and safety of the patients under these circumstances. The extension of the asylum on the female side is making rapid progress, and that on the male side is about to be begun. It is understood with approval that the new day-rooms are to be fitted with oak lining.

It was abundantly evident during the visit that the patients are treated with great kindness and consideration, and that their requirements are liberally met. Their clothing is adequate and kept in good repair. Their food is abundant, varied, and well cooked, and the neat and orderly manner in which the meals are served deserves commendation. Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the patients; 42 men and 60 women are registered as usefully employed. The general management of the asylum, and the medical treatment of the patients, are marked by ability and conscientiousness.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
2nd April 1896.Inverness
District
Asylum.

There are 491 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 257 are men and 234 are women. All are resident in the institution and were seen at the visit to-day, except 11 men and 8 women who are absent on statutory probation. The numbers actually in the asylum are 246 men and 226 women—total 472.

The following changes have taken place since 20th August 1895, the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	50	52	102
Discharged recovered,	22	25	47
Discharged unrecovered,	8	10	18
Dead,	9	9	18

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 6 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 6 cases; and to cancer of the bowel, Bright's disease, ulcer of the stomach, and

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erysipelas, each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case. The death rate, about 6 per cent., for the last 12 months, is below the average.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 44 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole in the treatment of 7 patients—in most cases to prevent self-injury—and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 14 patients. No accident of a serious nature has occurred except the fracture of the clavicle in the case of a frail old woman when being shifted in bed. There have been 12 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The general state of health of the patients is satisfactory. There has been no illness suggestive of insanitary conditions. The case of erysipelas above referred to was an isolated case, and it occurred in the case of a patient who was exhausted by an attack of acute melancholia.

The administration of the asylum continues to be conducted with much ability by Dr Keay. There was evidence during the visit of a constant endeavour to make the institution efficient in every detail. The requirements of the patients are carefully considered, and are dealt with in a judicious and kindly way, and every part of the asylum was found clean and in excellent order.

Since last visit plans have been submitted by the District Board, and approved of by the General Board, for a new hospital wing on each side of the house, and for some alterations and improvements of the present buildings. Tenders are about to be taken for the carrying out of the work. These additions and alterations will add greatly to the usefulness of the institution.

Improvements in the furniture of the wards are being made which deserve cordial commendation. A day-room on the female side has been furnished in a way which adds greatly to its appearance of comfort and homeliness, and it is proposed gradually to make similar improvements in the other day-rooms. An improvement in the same direction would be the substitution of chairs in the dining-hall for the benches which are at present in use. The floors in some of the rooms are showing signs of wearing out. It is recommended that when renewal is necessary, the new floors should be laid with pitch pine, which is not only more durable than the ordinary flooring, but also more easily kept clean. The reflooring could be gradually done by the asylum staff and the patients.

When an opportunity offers, a rearrangement of the kitchen and scullery should be considered, as the present arrangements are defective in various ways.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6th August 1896.

There are 503 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 2 men are private patients, and 264 men and 237 women are paupers. Eleven men and 10 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 1 woman are absent by escape. The number resident is 480, all of whom were seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 2nd April 1896, the date of last visit:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	29	25	54
Discharged recovered,	14	16	30
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3
Dead,	5	4	9

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 3 cases, and to brain disease, contracting kidney, acute peritonitis, thyroid tumour, general tuberculosis, and strangulated hernia in 1 case each. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients on account of excitement and

violence. One accident is recorded, but it was not of a serious character. Seven patients have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back. Appendix B.
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The foundations of the new hospital wards are being prepared, and the work is being largely done by the patients. The mason work of the new entrance hall and visiting-rooms is finished, and the roof is ready for slating. When this section of the new buildings is completed it is intended that the grounds in front of the asylum shall be wholly reserved for the use and recreation of the patients. Improvements are about to be made in the kitchen and scullery. These rooms are to be transposed, and the bakehouse, which adjoins, is to be converted into a vegetable scullery. These changes are desirable in many ways, and will without doubt add to the facilities of management in this department. Royal and District Asylums.
Inverness District Asylum.

All the day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order, but it is understood with approval that extensive additions to their furniture and furnishings are about to be made. These improvements are much required, as in many sections of the asylum—in the dormitories, for example—the standard of comfort is below that thought necessary in other establishments for the insane. It is an undisputed fact that comfortable and cheerful surroundings conduce to the happiness and contentment of the patients, and have a very beneficial effect on their behaviour. The District Board show judicious liberality in consenting to these improvements in the furniture and furnishings, all of which will do much to alleviate the condition of the inmates.

The general health of the patients is satisfactory, and the rate of mortality continues low. The improvement in the clothing of the inmates cannot be too highly commended. It was evident that the patients experienced satisfaction and even pleasure in wearing the neat and tasteful clothing now provided for them. The employment, exercise, and amusement of the inmates continue to receive due attention.

The asylum is progressing in all directions under Dr Keay's earnest and able management. The improvements which have been effected, and those which are in progress, indicate a desire on the part of the District Board and of Dr Keay to bring the asylum abreast of the foremost institutions for the insane in Scotland, and to provide for the pauper lunatics of the Inverness Lunacy District in an efficient and liberal manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM,
29th January 1896. Kirklands Asylum,
Bothwell.

There are 104 men and 95 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All were seen except 1 woman, who is absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since 15th August 1895, the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	11	21	32
Discharged recovered,	1	9	10
Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	8
Dead,	6	6	12

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to brain disease, in 2 cases to heart disease, in 2 cases to cancer, and in 1 case each to phthisis pulmonalis, senile decay, carbuncle, general tuberculosis, and gastric ulcer. In the cases of 4 of the 12 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry referring to the use of seclusion for 8 hours in the case of a patient who was excited and violent. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. Five attendants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 5 have been engaged.

The patients were found well provided for, and in a most satisfactory condition. The clothing, both of the male and of the female patients, is excellent in quality and neat in appearance. There is no doubt that good and tasteful clothing conduces to the contentment and happiness of the patients.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

The manner in which the dinner was served in the dining-hall during the visit attracted favourable notice. The food, which was abundant, of good quality, and well cooked, was served in a most orderly way, and the greatest tranquillity prevailed during the whole of the meal. There are only 3 patients in bed at this date, and the general health of the inmates is very satisfactory.

The establishment was found clean and in excellent order. The temperature of all sections of the house was satisfactory.

The condition of the patients and of the asylum is indicative of efficient and conscientious management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM.
21st October 1896.

There are 105 men and 92 women—total, 197—at present on the register of the asylum. All are resident in the institution on this date, and were seen during the visit to-day.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	29	21	50
Discharged recovered,	10	11	21
Discharged unrecovered,	10	10	20
Dead,	8	3	11

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 6 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, and to cancer of various organs in 3 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There have been 2 cases in which patients have escaped and been absent overnight before being brought back.

There has been no accident of a serious nature to any extent.

The patients were all found suitably provided for. They were adequately clothed. They have the appearance of being well fed, and an excellent dinner of broth, beef, potatoes, and cabbage, was served during the visit. The dinner was nicely served, and the patients who were questioned said they found it of excellent quality. No complaint was made by any patient as to the treatment he received, except such as was due to insane delusions.

The institution seems to be managed with care and ability, and the impression left by the visit was pleasing.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,
6th and 8th February 1896.

There are 392 patients, 225 males and 167 females, on the register of the asylum at this date. All were resident and were seen during the visit.

Since the date of last visit, 21st November 1895, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	28	19	47
Discharged recovered,	9	12	21
Discharged unrecovered,	—	4	4
Dead,	4	—	4

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to broncho-pneumonia in 1 case, and to fibroid phthisis in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in each case, and the results are fully and ably recorded. It was observed with satisfaction that the study of the pathological

conditions attendant upon insanity forms an important part of the work of the medical staff of the asylum, and it is anticipated that the scientific researches made in regard to these conditions will extend our knowledge of those lesions which bear a part in the causation of insanity, and have an influence on its treatment. The pathological laboratory has been equipped with instruments for conducting these investigations, and it is right that every appliance should be furnished for scientific work of this important and useful character.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion for 2½ hours in the treatment of a patient on account of excitement and violence. There has been no escape and no accident.

The medical care and treatment of the patients, and the clinical study of their diseases, are distinguished by high professional ability. The history and condition of every patient admitted to the asylum are investigated with care and skill, and the case books are kept in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on Dr Clark and his medical assistants. The interest shown in the medical condition of the patients cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on those who are able to appreciate it, as it demonstrates to them that the best is being done to restore them to mental and bodily health.

The following statement shows the classification of the patients adopted by Dr Clark in the administration of the asylum, and the proportion of attendants to each class. The numbers in the statement refer to the female division of the asylum:—

CLASS.	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.	PROPORTION OF ATTENDANTS TO PATIENTS.
Sick,	32	1 to 8
Acute,	53	1 „ 8
Infirm and Aged,	32	1 „ 9
Convalescent and Chronic, 50		1 „ 12

The asylum was designed and constructed upon this classification of the patients. This classification has been found a practical and efficient one, as it groups the patients according to their requirements as to care and treatment. The four sections of the asylum have been planned with great ability, and each one is admirably suited for the accommodation and efficient supervision of its respective class of patients. The proportion of attendants to patients is most satisfactory, and indicates the amount of labour and responsibility involved in the care of each class.

Dr Clark has made most efficient arrangements for the night supervision of the patients. There are 9 attendants on duty during the night; 5 on the male side, and 4 on the female. The head night attendant has charge of the whole asylum, and supervises the other attendants. There are 2 attendants on each side in charge of the suicidal, epileptic, and recent cases, 1 on each side in charge of the sick, and 1 on each side in charge of the senile and infirm. The excellence of those arrangements is evident from their results. The number of wet beds has been at the veriest minimum, and no accident, even of a trifling character, has occurred to a patient during the night since the asylum was opened.

The general condition of the patients was found most satisfactory. Their clothing was ample in quantity, and neat and tidy in appearance. The men, who work in the grounds, are furnished with leggings, and those patients who have to go outside on rainy days are provided with long waterproof coats similar to those worn by fishermen. The dietary of the patients is suitable and liberal. The dinner on the day of the visit consisted of cold roast pork, cabbage, and potatoes. The orderly manner in which the meals are served deserves the warmest commendation. The employment of the patients is attended to in a systematic manner. Dr Clark fully recognises that the use of the energies of the patients in regular work constitutes an important element in their treatment, and one which is productive of the best results to their bodily and mental condition. Every patient who is capable of employment is therefore engaged in useful work. The number registered as employed is 156 men and 127 women. Those patients who work indoors, and those who are incapable of employment, are regularly sent out to the grounds for exercise and fresh air.

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Commissioners' Entries.
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Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

Appendix B.

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Entries.Royal and
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Asylums.Lanark
District
Asylum,
Hartwood.

The work on the asylum estate is being pushed forward in an energetic manner. The garden south of the asylum is getting quickly into order, and when finished it will be a great improvement to the grounds. The laundry green is now in process of construction, and the making of the roads is progressing rapidly. The plan of these roads shows that, when they are completed, there will be a walk for the patients on the asylum estate of about 4 miles in extent. It is understood with approval that the District Board have decided to build a bridge over the asylum railway, which will connect the roads on the north and south of the railway. There can be no doubt that this bridge will be convenient and useful both for those who work and for those who take exercise in the grounds.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the way in which the whole asylum has been furnished. In order to show the liberal manner in which the comforts of the patients have been provided for in this direction the furniture of a day-room for 33 patients is given. In this ward there are 3 sofas, 8 easy-chairs, 3 rocking-chairs, 11 arm-chairs, and 2 ordinary chairs, besides tables and other furnishings of a tasteful character. Such comfort and surroundings must have a beneficial effect on the mental condition of the patients, and exercise an inhibitory influence on the manifestation of their insanity. The furniture in the dormitories is also of an excellent character; the beds are of good size, well furnished, and have spring mattresses. The blinds in the dormitories attracted attention from the fact that they are double, the outer one being of thick green material which excludes the light. It is a well known fact that the darker a bedroom is the more refreshing is the sleep. The patients in the dormitories will therefore enjoy sleep of a more recuperative nature than they would have done had transparent blinds only been used.

It is recommended that the dressing-rooms adjoining the bath-rooms be divided into cubicles, in order to secure for the patients as much privacy as is possible while undressing and dressing during the bathing operations.

It is satisfactory to hear that the asylum has been found easily accessible to the relatives and friends of the patients. Dr Clark has with kindly consideration fixed Saturday as the visiting day, as that is generally the most convenient day for those who are anxious to visit the patients. The fact that on some Saturdays no less than 120 persons come to the asylum clearly shows that it is easily accessible, and that Saturday is a convenient day for relatives to visit the patients.

There are 25 cottages on the asylum estate, 7 of which have been recently built for officials, attendants, and artisans. The provision of such accommodation has the important effect of increasing the stability of the staff. The accommodation for the attendants in the asylum is of an exceptionally satisfactory character, and provides for their comfort in a way which offers every inducement to those who are efficient to remain in the service of the asylum. It is right that nothing should be left undone which will prevent frequent changes among attendants, as they are detrimental to the interests of the patients.

The bridge over the Caledonian Railway is, on account of its low parapet, a source of anxiety and danger. This parapet would at present offer no obstacle to suicidal and impulsive patients throwing themselves over. It is understood that the bridge is to be widened, and when this is done the parapet should be built of a height, and in such a manner, as will prevent the possibility of an accident.

The further extension of the asylum is a matter which will require the early consideration of the District Board. There are at this date only 25 empty beds on the male side, and, judging from the high admission rate of male patients, it is evident that these beds will soon be occupied. In fact, it is feared that before further accommodation can be provided overcrowding on the male side will have begun.

The visit was full of interest, and the impression left was that the asylum has been fully equipped for its purpose, and that its administration by Dr Clark is of the most efficient character. His ability, energy, and conscientiousness are brought to bear on every detail of the management, and the results are highly gratifying.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be most carefully and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th and 14th October 1896.

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Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Lanark
District
Asylum,
Hartwood.

There are now 421 patients on the register of this asylum. Of these 236 are men and 185 are women. They are all resident in the institution at this date, and were seen during the visit.

Since 6th February, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	58	55	113
Discharged recovered,	28	23	51
Discharged unrecovered,	12	4	16
Dead,	7	10	17

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 9 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, and to peritonitis and to typhomania, each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 47 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident to any patient.

The patients were all found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. They are well provided for in every respect, and no complaint was made by anyone.

Since last visit the erection of the farm steading has made considerable progress, and it is expected that it will be finished in the course of next year. The District Board have recognised the necessity for having additional accommodation for patients at an early date, and have resolved to erect an additional block on each side of the asylum. The foundations of the new block for men have been already completed, and it is expected that the building of the block for females will soon be commenced.

Everything that was seen during the visit produced the impression that the institution is managed with much care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th April 1896.Midlothian
and Peebles
District
Asylum.

There are 251 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 19 male and 22 female private patients, and 106 male and 103 female pauper patients are under certificates, and 1 male patient is a voluntary inmate. All are resident in the asylum at this date except 1 male and 2 female private patients, and 1 male and 3 female pauper patients, who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 30th July, the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	5	30	25	64
Discharged recovered,	—	3	8	14	25
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3	8	14
Dead,	1	1	7	7	16

Besides these changes, 3 male and 1 female patients have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 2 males have left, and 1 female has died. Among the certificated patients 1 male has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 10 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to congestion of the lungs in 1 case, to

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Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

enteritis in 1 case, and to exhaustion from melancholia in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases. The death rate for the past 12 months has been 7·5 per cent.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 24 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, 1 on account of maniacal violence, and the other for surgical reasons, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 7 patients. There have been 3 accidents involving fracture of bones, 2 falls causing fracture of the radius in one case, and fracture of the neck of the femur in the other, and 1 during a struggle with an attendant when the patient suffered fracture of the fibula. The attendant implicated in the last case was dismissed. There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The asylum was found everywhere in good order during the visit. The rooms and corridors were clean, well aired, and comfortable.

The patients were suitably clothed, and their requirements are liberally provided for. An abundant and excellent dinner was served during the visit.

An important step has been taken by the District Board in the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer. This addition to the staff will be of advantage both in the medical treatment of the patients and in the general work of managing the asylum, and the Board have acted in a way both judicious and liberal in making the appointment.

The industrial occupation, as well as the recreation of the patients, continues to receive due attention.

The general impression left by the visit was that the administration of the asylum is conducted by Dr Mitchell with carefulness and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20th July 1896.

There are 245 patients, 122 males and 123 females, on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 14 males and 21 females are private patients, and 108 males and 102 females are paupers. There are 2 males and 3 females absent on statutory probation, and 1 female absent on pass, so that the number resident is 239. Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The changes which have occurred since 9th April, the date of last visit, are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	9	7	16
Discharged recovered,	—	—	—	3	3
Discharged unrecovered,	5	—	5	3	13
Dead,	—	—	2	2	4

All the deaths registered are due to brain diseases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 20 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients on account of maniacal excitement and violence. No accident is recorded. Three patients who escaped were not brought back until they had been one or more nights absent from the asylum.

The condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory. There was a complete absence of irritability and excitement during the visit. The clothing of both the male and female patients attracted favourable attention on account of its clean, tidy, and tasteful appearance. The dinner, which was served in an orderly manner, was abundant and well cooked. The industrial employment, as well as the amusement and recreation of the patients, receives careful attention.

All the day-rooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. Everything that was seen during the visit indicated careful and conscientious management of the asylum, and marked ability in the treatment of the patients.

It is understood with approval that the District Board have, in consequence of the crowded condition of the asylum, and of the prospective growth of its population, resolved to provide additional accommodation. It will require careful consideration to determine the amount and character of the additional buildings which will be required. The need of improved and enlarged hospital sections should be kept in view, as the present sick wards are inadequate to provide in a satisfactory manner for the number requiring hospital treatment. It is therefore recommended that hospital sections should be provided in the additional buildings sufficient, not only for the present number requiring special arrangements for their care and treatment, but also for the growth in their number.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

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MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
12th and 13th March 1896.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

There are 597 patients in the asylum at present. The private patients under certificates are 38 males and 53 females. One gentleman and 1 lady are voluntary inmates. The pauper patients are 227 males and 277 females. All the patients on the registers are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit. The following changes have taken place since our last visit :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	3	7	11	25
Discharged recovered,	2	—	2	3	7
Discharged unrecovered	—	1	1	3	5
Dead,	1	—	8	6	15

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral disease in 2 cases, to cardiac disease in 1 case, to pulmonary disease in 5 cases, to carcinoma of viscera in 4 cases, to tubercular peritonitis in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient. No accident has occurred to any patient. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients continue to be well provided for in every part of the asylum. Though there is still an overcrowded condition of the wards, it is satisfactory to find that this has not increased since last visit, and the evils of overcrowding are diminished as far as possible by careful attention to ventilation and other sanitary arrangements, and by giving the patients abundant exercise in the open air. The whole management of the patients also continues to be conducted with great kindness and consideration.

The erection of the new building for private patients has made good progress, and the new waiting-rooms in connection with the building, which are referred to in the preceding entry, are now in course of construction.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
5th and 6th November 1896.

There are 593 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 591 are certificated patients, and 2 are voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients, 89 are private and 502 are pauper. They are all resident except 1 pauper female patient, who is absent on probation, and 1 pauper male patient, who is absent by escape. Since last visit 1 male patient has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 female patient from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes in the population of the asylum since 12th March 1896 :—

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		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	7	5	32	35	79
—	Discharged recovered, . .	4	2	17	14	37
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered, .	2	2	4	7	15
—	Dead,	2	2	15	12	31

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

The death rate has been high. The causes of death are registered as brain disease in 9 cases, phthisis in 6 cases, senile decay in 6 cases, heart disease in 3 cases, inflammatory pulmonary disease in 2 cases, and enteritis, ulceration of bowels, erysipelas, hydatid cysts, and strangulation, in 1 case each. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 27 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries. These refer to the seclusion of 1 person, and to the restraint of 3 persons on account of violent excitement and depraved habits. Two accidents are recorded. One was a suicide by strangulation in the case of a patient who had not previously exhibited any suicidal tendencies, and the other was a fracture of the outer table of the skull, due to an assault by a fellow-patient. A good recovery was made from this injury. Two escapes have occurred, and in one instance the patient has not yet been found; but no anxiety is felt as to his safety and welfare, as he was about to be discharged when he escaped.

All sections of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The temperature of the wards, both in the main building and in the hospital, was most satisfactory. The appearance of the day-rooms and corridors was one of comfort and cheerfulness.

The patients are well provided for. They are adequately and neatly clothed, and their physical condition indicated a suitable and liberal dietary. An abundant and well cooked dinner was served during the visit. No patient made any reasonable complaint. Their general care is characterised by kindness and consideration, and high professional ability is shown in their medical and curative treatment. The industrial employment of the inmates receives every attention, and their recreations and amusements, both indoor and outdoor, are well organised, and contribute largely to their happiness and contentment, as well as to their mental improvement.

The new asylum for private patients continues to make progress, but it is not expected to be ready for occupation for another year.

The new waiting-rooms are now in use, and it is understood that their division into cubicles has given much satisfaction to relatives who visit patients, on account of the privacy which these compartments afford them during their interviews.

The reception and distributing rooms in the laundry have been enlarged by internal alterations, and important additions are about to be made to the machinery for washing, etc., which will greatly increase the efficiency of this department of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly, regularly, and neatly kept.

Murray's
Royal
Asylum, Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
25th February 1896.

There are 112 patients on the register of the asylum at this date; of these 56 gentlemen and 50 ladies are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. One gentleman and 2 ladies are absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit the changes among the certificated patients are as follows:—6 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted, 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 6 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. During the same period 1 lady has been admitted as a voluntary inmate, and 1 gentleman has left.

The deaths are attributed to general paralysis of the insane and puerperal septicæmia.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident or escape has occurred.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. The brightness and cheerfulness of the

wards, and the comfort and elegance of the furniture and furnishings of the various apartments, attracted favourable attention. Appendix B.

The asylum provides in a liberal manner for patients of the middle and upper classes. The management, both general and medical, is distinguished by great ability and conscientiousness. The elaborate method of case taking adopted in this asylum deserves commendation. It ensures a thoroughness and completeness in the study of the history and condition of every patient admitted to the asylum. The records in the Case-book show how carefully and minutely each case is investigated, and how complete is the knowledge of the condition of each patient. Great skill is shown in the medical care and treatment of the patients, the majority of whom realise that everything is being done to restore them to mental and bodily health. Commissioners
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Asylum, Perth.

Successful efforts are made to employ the patients in occupations suited to their states and capabilities. Forty-eight gentlemen and 46 ladies are registered as being usefully employed. Efforts are also made to induce the patients to engage in games and amusements, and entertainments are frequently provided, all of which contribute to their happiness and contentment.

The asylum continues to perform a charitable function to patients of the middle class belonging to the county of Perth who are in indigent circumstances. The minimum rate of board is £60 a year; but there are at present in the asylum 3 patients at £30 a year, 8 at £40, 2 at £50, and 13 at £52. The Directors contributed in 1895 from the funds of the asylum, £430 towards the reduction of the minimum rate for 26 patients. The comforts and accommodation enjoyed by those low-rated patients are identical with those of patients paying from £60 and £80 a year. It is understood that the Directors entertain, if the funds of the asylum will allow, every application for admission at reduced rates, of patients of the middle class who belong to the county of Perth, and are in straitened circumstances. This beneficent policy on the part of the Directors cannot be too highly commended, as it causes the asylum to render an important service to an unfortunate class of patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
28th October 1896.

There are at present 55 gentlemen and 50 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, all of whom are resident at this date and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 gentleman and 1 lady who are absent on pass. There are 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies resident as voluntary inmates.

Since 25th February, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	15	12	27
Discharged recovered,	6	4	10
Discharged unrecovered,	7	6	13
Dead,	3	2	5

Of the voluntary inmates, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted; 2 ladies have left, and 1 gentleman has died. The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 1 case, to chronic nephritis in 1 case, to pneumonia in 2 cases, and to peritonitis in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They all refer to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient for surgical reasons.

There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

No accident has occurred affecting any patient.

Everything that was seen during the visit tended to show that the institution continues in a very efficient manner to serve its purpose as an asylum for the middle and higher classes of patients.

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Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Reference has been made in previous entries to the attention that is given in this asylum to the employment as well as the recreation of the patients. Forty-eight of the gentlemen and 45 of the ladies are at present induced to engage in some form of useful work. This is much to be commended, as it cannot fail to have a beneficial influence both on their bodily and mental health. The treatment of the patients in other respects is also well attended to.

The institution was found everywhere in excellent order. The dining-hall has been recently decorated in a very effective manner, and efforts are made to render the accommodation everywhere as bright and cheerful as possible.

The charitable function of the asylum in receiving patients belonging to the district at reduced rates of board continues to be liberally performed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
22nd February 1896.

There are 165 men and 151 women, 316 patients in all, on the register of the asylum at this date. They are all resident except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	12	11	23
Discharged recovered,	5	6	11
Discharged unrecovered,	6	10	16
Dead,	3	—	3

The deaths are attributed to senile decay, strangulated hernia, and general paralysis. A *post-mortem* examination was made in each case.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape is recorded. There have been 2 accidents; one consisted of severe burns from contact with a hot-water pan which had become denuded of its flannel covering, and the other involved the fracture of a bone, caused by a fall while working at a drain.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. There was complete tranquillity during the visit, and no patient made any reasonable complaint. There were 14 patients in bed, 10 men and 4 women, but the general health and physical condition of the rest of the inmates were very good, and indicative of suitable and liberal dietary. Every attention continues to be paid to the clothing of the patients, the quality and neatness of which contributes greatly to their comfort, and has an inhibitory influence on the manifestations of their insanity. The use of the energies of the patients in systematic employment, which is a therapeutic agent of the highest value in the treatment of the insane, is persistently aimed at by Dr Robertson; and consequently the number employed in useful and healthy work is high, being 63 per cent. of the males, and 76·8 per cent. of the females. The medical care and treatment of the patient is of a very high standard. Every case is studied with a minuteness which gives a thorough knowledge of the mental and bodily condition of each patient, and no method of treatment is omitted which medical science has indicated as useful in promoting recovery.

The wards were found in excellent order. The alterations, which are to convert the west wing of the main building into a hospital section for the female division, are now in progress. The details of these alterations have been carefully considered, and it is anticipated that when they are completed hospital accommodation of a satisfactory character will be obtained which will greatly increase the facilities for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm.

The new block for female convalescent patients has been in occupation for some time. The excellence of its accommodation merits the warmest approval. The brightness and cheerfulness of the rooms, the warmth and taste of the decorations, and the neatness and comfort of the furniture and furnishings, constitute surroundings which cannot fail to have the most beneficial effect on the mental and bodily condition of the patients. The sanitary and heating arrangements are of an efficient character. The ventilation is effected

by fans driven by electric motors, one being in the roof of the shoe-room, and the other being in the roof of the corridor between the upper dormitories. The staff in this house consists of a trained hospital nurse and three attendants. The period during which this house has been occupied by patients has proved how admirably adapted the building is for the purpose for which it was erected. The block for male convalescent patients is expected to be ready by May.

The wash-house in connection with the laundry is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The floor, which is composed of flagstones, is uneven from many of the flagstones having sunk, and this allows pools of water to collect, through which the patients have to wade. It is recommended that a concrete floor be laid, with a slope from the centre to the sides, and gutters made to carry off the water. The wooden tubs are worn out, and these should be replaced by those made of enamelled earthenware. The ventilation requires to be improved so as to efficiently carry off the steam. It is a question whether roof lights should not be put in, as the light is somewhat deficient.

The result of the visit was to leave a pleasant impression of the enlightened and progressive spirit which characterises the administration of the asylum by Dr Robertson and the District Board.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th November 1896.

There are at present 328 patients on the register of the asylum; 169 men and 159 women. All are resident, and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 man who is absent on pass.

Since 22nd February, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	33	48	81
Discharged recovered,	13	21	34
Discharged unrecovered,	11	12	23
Dead,	5	7	12

By these changes the number of patients on the register has increased by 12. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, and to cancer of the thyroid, septicaemia, and senile decay, each in one case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all cases except one.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of seclusion twice in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum.

There have been 3 accidents to patients involving fracture of bones; 2 the result of falls, and 1 due to a blow from another patient. The injured patients all recovered satisfactorily.

Three men and 8 women are at present confined to bed. One hundred and five men are engaged in useful work—64 in the garden, the farm, and the asylum grounds; 5 as tailors, 2 as weavers, 3 as shoemakers, 4 as joiners, 2 as plumbers, 1 as a blacksmith, and 1 as a painter; 1 assisting the storekeeper, 2 assists the stoker, and the rest assist the attendants in the work of the wards. Of 117 women, 8 work in the kitchen, 24 in the laundry, 30 at sewing, 25 at knitting, and the rest are engaged in the work of the wards or other household work. The patients were all found well provided for. They have an excellent dietary. Their clothing is comfortable, free from recognisable asylum character, and in good order.

Every part of the institution is in a very satisfactory state, except where there was the inevitable confusion due to the repairs and alterations resolved on by the District Board not having been everywhere completed, and in the washing-house and laundry where the alterations have not yet begun.

Since last visit, the detached house for men has been opened, and is now occupied by patients. It has been named 'Tuke Lodge,' after the asylum

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Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

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reformer, William Tuke of York, and it is, like the similar house for women—called 'Pinel Lodge,' after the French philanthropist—deserving of special commendation for the excellence of its arrangements. These buildings, both as regards their plan and the way they are fitted up and furnished, may be taken as types of what is best for the class of patients they are intended for.

The alterations of the west wing of the main building, designed to convert it into a hospital ward for women, have now been completed, and with a highly satisfactory result. The similar alterations of the east wing for its conversion into a hospital ward for men are rapidly approaching completion.

Many other improvements have also been made or completed during the past year. Low pressure hot-water heating has been introduced into all parts of the main building inhabited by patients, and it is found to answer its purpose well. The lavatories and water-closets have been all fitted with the most approved apparatus, and the drains of the building have been relaid. The iron window sashes, a relic of arrangements now obsolete, have been replaced by ordinary wooden sashes. Worn-out floors have been relaid in pitch pine. Repainting and repapering has been extensively done, and in a way which has very greatly increased the cheerfulness of the accommodation.

The introduction of fully-trained hospital nurses into the female wards is a step that is much to be commended. There can be no doubt that it is calculated to raise the tone of the staff in respect to the treatment of the patients. It is, therefore, with very cordial approval that it is found that a trained nurse has been appointed to the charge of the female hospital, and another to the charge of Pinel Lodge.

The additional land now in possession of the asylum has enabled farm work to be undertaken in a systematic way, and a valuable means of treatment of the male patients has been added to the resources of the institution. The arrangements for sewage irrigation are now in full operation.

After what has been said, it seems almost unnecessary to add that the impression produced by the visit as to the treatment of the patients, both medical and otherwise, is of an exceedingly gratifying kind.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Roxburgh
 District
 Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
 6th March 1896.

There are 248 patients now on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 6 women are private patients, and 100 men and 131 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen at the visit to-day, except 2 women who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman who is absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since 29th November, the date of last visit :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	1	10	11
Discharged recovered,	3	2	5
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	1
Dead,	2	3	5

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, pneumonia, phthisis, and ulcerative perforation of intestine, each in 1 case ; and 1 death was due to failure of the action of the heart, occasioned by the presence in the stomach of 9½ ounces of nails and other pieces of metal, and to the poisonous effect of a quantity of yew leaves swallowed with suicidal intent. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. The only injury to a patient that has occurred is the suicide already referred to.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The rooms were everywhere clean, comfortable, and well aired. The lavatories attached to the principal dormitories have been greatly improved by the introduction of steam radiators, which have not only made them more comfortable, but have improved their ventilation.

The patients were remarkably free from indications of irritability and discontentment, and their condition generally was satisfactory. Three female nurses and 2 female patients are, however, at present suffering from scarletina, not of a severe type. The arrangements made for their isolation are as good as the present state of the asylum permits. No fresh case has occurred for a week, and it is hoped that the disease will not spread further; but the overcrowded state of the female side of the institution makes the presence of such an infectious disease a source of considerable anxiety.

The erection of the new building for female patients has been begun, and the work should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Negotiations, having for their object the obtaining of an adequate supply of water, are still being carried on by the District Board, and it is much to be desired that they will be successful at an early date. The case is a very urgent one.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20th October 1896.

There are 259 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 9 men and 5 women are private patients, and 110 men and 135 women are paupers. One man and 5 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman is absent on pass. The number resident is therefore 252; an increase of 7 since the date of last visit.

The following shows the changes in the population since 6th March 1896 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	21	16	37
Discharged recovered,	—	1	3	4	8
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	1	5	7
Dead,	—	—	8	3	11

Five of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 2 as due to heart disease, 1 as due to phthisis pulmonalis, 1 as due to erysipelas, 1 as due to gangrene of foot, and 1 as due to self-inflicted wounds in the thigh. In the last mentioned case the wounds were inflicted previous to the admission of the patient. In the case of 9 of the 11 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The register of these examinations is kept with great care.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 1 to 5 hours in the treatment of 2 patients. Two accidents are recorded, but neither of them was of a serious character. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory, and everything that was seen during the visit bore testimony to their being liberally and kindly cared for. The case books show that the mental and bodily condition of the patients is thoroughly studied, and that their medical treatment is characterised by high professional ability.

The asylum was found everywhere clean and in excellent order. It was observed with approval that the chapel has been temporarily converted into dormitory accommodation for female patients, as this obviates the overcrowding of the dormitories on the female side.

Good progress has been made with the erection of the new hospital buildings, and every effort is being made to get them roofed before winter sets in.

It is recorded with much satisfaction that the District Board are about to obtain a double water supply, which it is calculated will amount to about 60 gallons daily per head of the asylum population. The District Board have obtained parliamentary powers to procure a supply from the slopes of the Eildon Hills, and as a result of the District Board having consented to allow the asylum buildings to be included in the burgh of Melrose, the Commissioners of that burgh have, by a parliamentary agreement, undertaken to supply the asylum with water on the same basis and to the same extent as they supply the inhabitants of the burgh.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.

The District Board have also obtained parliamentary powers to purchase a piece of land, about 25 acres [in extent, adjoining the asylum grounds. The District Board are to be congratulated on having obtained both water and land, and on having established an important precedent as to the way in which these can be acquired by District Boards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27th and 28th February 1896.

There are 561 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. Of these, 13 men and 16 women are private patients, and 265 men and 267 women are paupers. All were seen during the visit except 1 man and 3 women who were absent on probation, and 1 man and 2 women who were absent on pass.

Since last visit, on the 18th July 1895, the following changes in the population of the asylum have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	8	47	62	121
Discharged recovered,	3	4	18	21	46
Discharged unrecovered,	3	1	18	18	40
Dead,	—	3	15	21	39

These changes result in a reduction since last visit of 4 in the population of the asylum. Although the overcrowding has not become intensified, it still continues great. The question of the removal of the private patients in order to make room for the pauper lunatics of the district was fully considered during the visit. The statute provides that lunatics not paupers shall be admitted and detained in a district asylum only when it has more than sufficient accommodation for all the pauper lunatics of the district. But a review of the circumstances of the private patients at present in the asylums indicated that if their removal was called for, they would, with a few exceptions, have immediately to be re-admitted as paupers. It will therefore be evident that relief to the overcrowding would not be obtained by calling for the removal of the private patients. It is, however, recommended that the District Board should consider whether, in view of the overcrowding, the resolution to admit private patients should not in the meanwhile be rescinded.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 14 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 7 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to intestinal disease, senile decay, pyæmia, and pneumonia, in 2 cases each, and to influenza and cirrhosis of the liver in 1 case each. In the case of 26 of the 39 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results of these examinations are recorded in a manner which shows that the pathological conditions attendant upon insanity are investigated with ability and scientific accuracy.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 44 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 7 patients. Restraint was resorted to in 1 case to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and in the other 2 cases to keep patients in the recumbent position, who had persisted in standing both day and night to the injury of their health and strength. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Four accidents are recorded; one was of a slight character, but the other 3 involved the fracture of bones, 2 of which were due to falls, and the other from being pushed down by a fellow patient.

The asylum in all its sections was found in excellent order. It is understood that the dormitories in the main building are to be improved and renovated whenever sleeping accommodation is available in the buildings now in course of erection. The excellence of the accommodation in the hospital, in the succursal block, and in the day-rooms of the main building, leave nothing to be desired. The patients, except for the overcrowding, are well provided for, and their requirements as to food and clothing are liberally

met. The medical care and treatment of the patients are distinguished by high professional ability. Every effort is made by Dr Macpherson to promote the recovery of the curable, and to ameliorate the condition of the incurable.

A Roman Catholic clergyman now attends regularly, and holds a service for patients who belong to the Catholic Church.

Progress is being made with the extensions of the succursal block, but a considerable time must elapse before the buildings will be ready for occupation.

It is recommended that the District Board should keep steadily in view the desirability of acquiring more land when an opportunity for doing so is afforded. A farm is not only a source of profit to an asylum, but it is also an important means of treatment, on account of the abundance of healthy outdoor work which it provides for the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and regularly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th June 1896.

There are 559 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. One of these is a voluntary inmate, the rest are under certificates. Of the certificated patients 16 men and 19 women are private patients, and 260 men and 263 women are paupers. All who are on the registers are resident in the institution, and were seen at the visit to-day, except 2 men and 1 woman who are on statutory probation, and 3 women who are absent on pass.

Since 27th February, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	5	30	34	73
Discharged recovered,	1	1	16	18	36
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	5	8	13
Dead,	—	1	14	12	27

The causes of death are registered as brain disease in 12 cases, heart disease in 1 case, pulmonary disease in 9 cases, enteritis in 1 case, senile decay in 3 cases, and hæmorrhage from cut throat in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient. Three accidents are recorded—1 a fracture of the femur, and another a dislocation of the humerus, both the result of falls; and 1 was a bruise of the scalp due to an assault by a fellow patient. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

The over-crowding of the asylum continues to make itself felt and to affect the patients disadvantageously, but in other respects the establishment was found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. The patients were clean in person, and their clothing was suitable and in good order, and their requirements are well provided for. Everything that was seen gave evidence of able and careful management.

The new buildings are making good progress. It is hoped that the mason work will be completed at an early date.

It is understood with cordial approval that the District Board are keeping steadily in view the desirability of acquiring an addition to the farm.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Private
Asylums or
Licensed
Houses.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
29th April 1896.

Mavisbank
Asylum.

There are 54 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these,

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Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

17 gentlemen and 29 ladies are under certificates, and 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies are voluntary inmates. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen at the visit to-day, except 1 lady who is absent on statutory probation.

Since 28th November, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—1 gentleman and 6 ladies have been admitted ; 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged recovered ; 2 gentlemen have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman has died. Among the voluntary inmates, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, and 4 ladies have been discharged.

The death is registered as due to multiple sclerosis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 142 entries. They refer chiefly to the wearing of a long-sleeved jacket at night by a patient for the prevention of degrading habits. There has been no accident, and no escape. The house was found during the visit in excellent order. The reconstruction of the sanitary arrangements referred to in the preceding entry has been nearly completed. It appears to have been done in a well considered and efficient manner, and will conduce to the greater comfort as well as to the health of the patients. The drainage has all been renewed and properly ventilated. New baths and lavatory fittings have been supplied, and all the plumber work has been overhauled. Improvements in the furniture have also been introduced in some of the rooms.

The impression produced by the visit to-day was very satisfactory. Much was seen which showed that Dr Wilson gives his mind assiduously to his work, that he tries in every way to promote the welfare of his patients, and that his treatment of them is both kindly and skilful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
13th November 1896.

There are 44 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 17 gentlemen and 24 ladies are certificated patients, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates. All are resident, and were seen during the visit except 1 gentleman who is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit, 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted under certificates ; 5 ladies have been discharged recovered ; 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 ladies have died. The changes among the voluntary patients have been as follows :—4 gentlemen have been admitted, and 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 2 cases, and to capillary bronchitis in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 36 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the case of 1 patient, and to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. There has been no accident, and no escape.

The staff has recently been increased by the engagement of a lady nurse as night attendant for the ladies' division, and by the engagement of a night attendant for the male side. This increase of the staff is recorded with satisfaction.

The establishment was found in excellent order and well heated. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms are most comfortably furnished, and the accommodation everywhere presented a bright and cheerful appearance. A communication has been made between the two adjoining dormitories in the ladies' division which will facilitate both the day and night supervision of the patients, and a door has been made to the outside which gives feeble and delicate patients easy access to the grounds. The library has been suitably furnished, and is daily used by the gentlemen.

The patients are liberally provided for, and their care is kindly and efficient. Their medical treatment is marked by great ability. Dr Wilson studies the history and condition of each patient with great thoroughness, and spares no effort to secure the recovery of the curable, and to promote the happiness and well-being of the incurable. It was everywhere evident that the establishment is under energetic and conscientious management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, Appendix B.
28th May 1896.

There are 9 patients in the asylum at present ; 2 males and 7 females.

Since last visit 1 gentleman has been discharged recovered, 1 lady has left unrecovered, and 1 lady has died. The cause of death was cardiac asthma.

The patients continue to receive great care and kindly attention from Mrs Mackenzie, and the establishment was found clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mollendo House Asylum.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
3rd November 1896.

There are 2 male and 7 female patients in the asylum at this date.

There has been no change in the population of this establishment since last visit.

The patients appear to be well attended to and kindly cared for by Mrs Mackenzie. They were free from complaint, and their bodily health and condition is satisfactory.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, Saughton Hall Asylum.
30th April 1896.

There are on the registers of the asylum at this date, 63 patients under certificates, and 6 who are voluntary inmates. The certificated patients are 30 male, and 33 female. All the voluntary inmates are ladies.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted ; 1 lady has been discharged recovered, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered. As voluntary inmates, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have left.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. The restraint was used to prevent the patient from interfering with surgical dressings. There has been no case of escape, and no accident.

No change of a general nature has taken place recently in the asylum. It continues to afford excellent accommodation for patients of the higher classes. The patients are kept in great comfort, are in every way kindly and judiciously provided for, and receive medical treatment of the most skilful kind. No complaint of any kind was made by any patient during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
23rd December 1896.

There are 68 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Twenty-seven gentlemen and 35 ladies are under certificates, and 6 ladies are voluntary inmates.

The changes since last visit are as follows :—

Four gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted ; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered ; 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died. Of the voluntary inmates 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have left.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from acute mania in 2 cases, and to pneumonia in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion for short periods in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no accident and no escape.

All parts of the asylum were found in admirable order, and many of the rooms have been repainted and repapered. The accommodation everywhere presented a bright, cheerful, and most comfortable appearance, and is well suited for high-class patients. The absence of locked doors continues a noteworthy feature in the management, and the whole arrangements of the estab-

Appendix B. lishment are similar to those of a private residence. Great tranquillity, and a
Commissioners' general air of contentment prevailed among the patients during the visit, and
Entries, it was abundantly evident that they are liberally provided for, and treated,
both medically and otherwise, with great care and ability.

Private Thirty of the patients passed a portion of the summer at the seaside
Asylums or residence at Gullane, and enjoyed and were benefited by the change of air and
Licensed scene.
Houses. The books and registers were examined, and found to be neatly and correctly
kept.

Westermains
Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
19th February 1896.

There are at this date 2 gentlemen and 12 ladies on the register of the asylum. In addition to these certificated patients there are 2 voluntary inmates resident in the asylum. The mental condition of Miss L. W., a voluntary inmate, is not such as to justify her being a patient in the asylum without an order of the sheriff. The proprietor had resolved to obtain certificates and the order of the sheriff before this opinion was expressed to him.

Since last visit 1 certificated patient and 1 voluntary patient have been admitted, and 1 voluntary patient has left. There has been no death.

The house was found in excellent order. It is handsomely furnished, and its appearance is one of comfort and cheerfulness. Its arrangements are free from asylum features. The condition of the patients was most satisfactory, and they are evidently well attended to and kindly treated.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
18th June 1896.

There are 2 gentlemen and 15 ladies at present in the asylum. They are all under certificates except 1 lady who is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 2 ladies have been admitted. No patient has left, and there has been no death.

The establishment continues to deserve the favourable notice it has received in previous entries. The house is comfortably furnished, and the patients receive judicious and kindly treatment. The patients are all under the direct personal supervision of Mr and Mrs Lawrie. This is a distinguishing feature of the asylum, and it confers many advantages on the patients.

The registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Whitehouse
Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
7th March 1896.

There are 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies at present in the asylum under certificates, and there are 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

There has been no patient admitted or discharged, and there has been no death since last visit.

The asylum continues to be a comfortable home for the patients, all of whom have been in the institution for more than 14 years; 1 old lady has this year reached her fiftieth year of residence.

Everything seen during the visit was of the most satisfactory character.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
3rd November 1896.

There are 14 patients resident in the asylum at this date, all of whom are under certificates, except 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

There has been no change in the population of the asylum since last visit.

The establishment was found, as usual, in admirable order, and its inmates continue to have every comfort, and to be treated with great kindness and liberality.

The individual tastes and requirements of each patient are carefully attended to.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th February 1896.

There are 347 males and 373 females, or 720 patients in all, on the register of the asylum at this date. All were seen except 1 female who is absent on probation, and 1 male who is absent on pass. Of the 720 patients, 631 are chargeable to the Barony parish, and 89 are chargeable to other parishes.

The distribution of the patients at present resident in the institution is as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
In main building,	297	360	657
„ farm-house,	30	2	32
„ Fauldhead,	—	7	7
„ Muckcroft,	12	2	14
„ Gate Lodge,	7	1	8
	346	372	718

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 24th June 1895, the date of the last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	109	119	228
Discharged recovered,	44	58	102
Discharged unrecovered,	51	30	81
Dead,	21	23	44

These figures represent an active movement of the population of the asylum which has entailed corresponding difficulties and anxieties in its administration. The admission rate continues to be high, being since last visit on an average of 32 patients a month. This high admission rate is, however, due to a certain extent to the reception of patients chargeable to other parishes. The rate of recovery has been very satisfactory; the rate for the men during the period to which these figures refer having been 40·3 per cent. of the number admitted, and the rate for the women having been 48·7 per cent. of the number admitted. The number discharged unrecovered is 81. Of these 48 were transferred to other asylums, 21 were sent to the care of relatives and strangers, 7 were due to the expiry of the warrant, 4 were sent to England or Ireland, and 1 escaped and was absent beyond the statutory 28 days. The discharges from all causes amounted to 227, which is 1 less than the number of admissions for the period under review. There has therefore been an increase of only 1 in the population since last visit.

The deaths are registered as due in 21 cases to brain diseases, in 9 cases to senile decay, in 6 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, in 3 cases to lung diseases, and in 1 case each to heart disease, kidney disease, erysipelas, cancer, and head injuries. In the case of 21 of the 44 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results of these examinations are recorded with care.

The changes among the staff consist of 16 resignations, 4 dismissals, and 20 engagements. It is recommended that the Asylum Committee take into consideration whether the provision of cottages for married attendants would not have the effect of increasing the stability of the male staff.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient on account of excitement and violence. There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. The register of accidents contains 7 entries. One refers to the death of an escaped patient who was found on the railway with injuries to the head which resulted in meningitis. Another accident involved the fracture of the radius, and was due to a fall. The other accidents were not of a serious character.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The patients were found well and liberally provided for, and were, with one or two exceptions, free from excitement and complaint. The medical care and treatment, as well as the industrial employment of the patients, receive every attention.

Parochial Asylums.

All parts of the institution were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. A large amount of papering and painting has been done, which has added to the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards and corridors. The extensions and improvements which have been effected within recent years make the asylum one of the best equipped institutions for the insane in Scotland.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

The laundry and wash-house are now too small for the accommodation of the patients who are employed there. It was considerably overcrowded at the time of the visit. It is recommended that the extension of the laundry be considered at an early date.

Arrangements for the admission of patients are under the consideration of the Asylum Committee. It was pointed out in a previous entry that it was desirable to have an admission room in the male and another in the female division of the asylum, in lieu of receiving the patients at the central door of the institution. The advantages of this mode of admitting patients are now being practically recognised in several asylums.

Suitable provision has now been made for religious services for Roman Catholic patients. A room has been set apart for these services, and a Roman Catholic clergyman attends every Sunday and is suitably remunerated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
17th and 18th June 1896.

There are 711 patients at present on the register of the asylum—357 men and 354 women. All are resident in the institution at this date, and they were all seen in the course of the visit. The following changes have taken place since 3rd of February, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refers :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	71	45	116
Discharged recovered,	18	24	42
Discharged unrecovered,	26	28	54
Dead,	17	12	29

The causes of death are given in the register as diseases of the nervous centres in 16 cases, cardiac disease in 2 cases, pulmonary disease in 6 cases, disease of the bowel in 3 cases, senile decay in 1 case, and railway accident in 1 case. The average age at death was 39 years among the men and 56 years among the women. *Postmortem* examinations were made in 17 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of Seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. No patient has escaped. There have been 3 accidents; the most serious being the fatal occurrence on the railway already referred to. The patient was killed by a passing train. She had not been regarded by Dr Blair as having any suicidal tendency, and was allowed to be on parole within the grounds. There seems reason to believe, however, that she got upon the railway with a suicidal intention. She appears to have got through an imperfect part of the fence which separates the railway from the grounds. This imperfect part has been made more efficient.

The patients were found during the visit satisfactorily provided for. A large proportion are feeble and suffering from ailments that require hospital treatment. Ten men and 13 women are confined to bed. The medical treatment of patients is well attended to. The industrial occupation of those whose condition makes them suitable for it receives due attention, 251 men and 274 women being employed in useful work. This represents 70 per cent. of the total number of male inmates and 77 per cent. of the females.

An enlargement of the laundry block is about to be made. This part of the institution has been too small for its purpose since the erection of the new wings, and its extension is urgently required.

The asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and everything that was seen was indicative of careful management. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
15th January 1896.

Parochial
Asylums.

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 118 women on the register of the asylum at this date.

Since last visit, on 8th October 1895, 12 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged recovered, 4 have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died.

Both deaths are registered as due to brain disease.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One slight accident is recorded. There has been no escape.

The patients are well provided for as regards food and clothing, and they receive skilful medical treatment. The wards were found scrupulously clean and in good order. Several sections of the establishment have been painted and decorated in a tasteful manner. The asylum continues to be as well managed as its confined site and defective structural arrangements will allow.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
24th June 1896.

There are 125 patients in the asylum at this date.

Since 15th January, the date of last visit, 20 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged recovered, 4 have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, and to Bright's disease in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There has been no accident of a serious character to any patient. It is expected that the patients will all be removed before the end of this summer to the new District Asylum at Gartloch. They continue for the present to be treated with great care and kindness. The wards were found as usual clean and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
30th January 1896.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 112 men and 94 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All were seen except 1 man and 1 woman who were absent on pass.

Since last visit, on 28th October 1895, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	7	5	12
Discharged recovered,	3	2	5
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	2
Dead,	3	1	4

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 2 cases, and to cardiac disease and to cancer of the kidney in 1 case each. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry, referring to the use of restraint for the purpose of preventing interference with surgical dressings. One accident is recorded, but it did not prove to be serious. Only 1 escape has occurred in which the patient was absent for one night before being brought back. Three attendants have resigned, 1 was dismissed, and 4 have been engaged.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Fifty patients, 35 men and 15 women, are about to be transferred to the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead. The removal of these patients will afford accommodation for the reception of recent and acute cases, and obviate the necessity of sending such patients to asylums at a distance.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, well aired, and in excellent order. It is recommended that a number of easy and arm-chairs be provided suitable for aged, infirm, and epileptic patients; such chairs, which at present are inadequate in number, afford both comfort and safety for this class of patients.

The condition of the inmates is very satisfactory, and their general health is indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. Everything seen during the visit reflected creditably on both the general and medical management of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
20th October 1896.

There are 171 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, 79 men and 92 women. All are resident and were seen at the visit to-day, except 1 man who is absent on statutory probation.

Since January 30th, the date of last visit, the following changes have occurred :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	48	38	86
Discharged recovered,	13	15	28
Discharged unrecovered,	56	19	75
Dead,	12	6	18

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 34 men and 16 women were transferred to the new Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the nervous centres, in 5 cases to diseases of the heart, in 4 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to exhaustion from melancholia, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion in the treatment of a patient. There has been no escape, and no accident of a serious character.

The asylum is conducted under considerable difficulty at present, as the patients now resident consist almost entirely of recent cases, and cases difficult to manage. Most of the chronic and easily-managed patients have been removed to the asylum at Hawkhead. The patients were, however, found during the visit in a condition which is creditable to those in charge. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order.

It has been resolved, with the approval of the General Board, to make considerable alterations in the buildings, in order to render them more suitable for the purpose they are intended to serve when the asylum at Hawkhead is completed. These alterations have now been begun by the reconstruction of a part of the male side of the asylum, which is intended to be used as a sick room. The new arrangements have been carefully considered, and may be expected to be found very efficient.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the management, both medical and general, is carried on with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
17th February 1896.

There are 140 men and 129 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All were seen except 1 woman, who was absent on statutory probation.

Of the 269 patients in the asylum 148 are chargeable to the parish of Greenock, and 121 are chargeable to the following parishes:—

City of Glasgow,	83 patients.	Commissioners' Entries.
Port-Glasgow,	21 "	Parochial Asylums.
Cathcart,	12 "	Greenock Parochial Asylum.
Kilmalcolm,	3 "	
Blantyre,	1 "	
Gourock,	1 "	

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	17	33
Discharged recovered,	6	6	12
Discharged unrecovered,	3	4	7
Dead,	7	2	9

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to brain disease, in 2 cases to heart disease, and in 1 case each to pneumonia, peritonitis, and senile decay. In the cases of 6 out of the 9 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients on account of excitement and violence. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent for at least a night before being brought back. One accident is recorded, a fracture of a rib due to a fall against a steam coil.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They are well provided for as regards food and clothing, and their medical care and treatment is characterised by great ability. Every endeavour is made to occupy the patients in useful work, and the result is that 107 men and 100 women are daily engaged in work which is beneficial to them both mentally and bodily.

The asylum was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The temperature of the day-rooms and corridors was satisfactory. A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been done, which has added to the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards.

It is understood with approval that a contract is about to be made for the erection of an iron railing 6 feet 6 inches in height around the asylum grounds in the neighbourhood of the railway. The necessity for such a fence has been pointed out in previous entries, and it is hoped that it will be erected in a firm and substantial manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 10th June 1896.

There are 267 patients in the asylum at this date—143 men and 124 women. Of these 148 belong to the parish of Greenock, 37 belong to parishes in Renfrewshire, for whose pauper lunatics the parish of Greenock is under contract to provide asylum accommodation, and 82 belong to the parishes of Glasgow and Blantyre—81 to Glasgow and 1 to Blantyre. It is expected that the Glasgow patients will be removed at an early date, when the new District Asylum at Gartloch is ready for occupation.

Since 17th February, the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	19	10	29
Discharged recovered,	7	11	18
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	3
Dead,	7	3	10

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The causes of death are registered as brain diseases in 7 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, and phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4. They refer to the use of the muff to prevent the removal of surgical dressings in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back. There has been no accident to any patient.

The patients are treated with kindly care. They were found suitably clothed, and they have an adequate dietary. Due attention is given to their industrial occupation. Of the men 110 are regularly employed—59 in garden and field work, 9 as artisans, and the rest in the work of the house. One hundred women are employed—5 in the kitchen, 29 in the washing-house and laundry, 48 in various kinds of needlework, and 18 in the work of the wards.

The asylum was found clean and in good order throughout.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the fence between the grounds and the railway. It is hoped that care will be taken to make it effective in every way.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,
22nd January 1896.

There are 49 men and 56 women on the register of the asylum at this date, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 2 men and 5 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death is registered as phthisis pulmonalis.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient on account of excitement and violence. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape.

Three attendants have resigned and 3 have been engaged. The present staff in the male division consists of a head attendant, 2 ordinary attendants, and 3 artisan attendants—viz., gardener, plumber, and shoemaker. There is no night attendant on the male side. The Committee have in the meanwhile arranged that when a night attendant is required, one of the attendants will be relieved from duty during the day and set apart for night duty. But, if recent and acute cases are to be received into the wards, the appointment of a permanent night attendant will be necessary. The staff in the female division consists of a head attendant, 3 ordinary attendants, a night attendant, and a laundress.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. Their clothing is excellent. Great taste is displayed both as to the material selected and as to the way in which the various articles of clothing are made. Nothing gratifies patients more than to be well and neatly dressed; it adds to their self-respect and to their contentment and happiness.

The wards presented their usual bright and comfortable appearance, and were found in good order. The condition of the patients and of the establishment reflects creditably on the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,
12th June, 1896.

There are 106 patients at present on the register of the asylum—50 men and 56 women. All are resident within the establishment and were seen to-day, except 1 man who is absent on probation, and 1 man who has escaped and has not yet been brought back. Of the patients on the register, 60 belong to the parish of Paisley, and 46 to other parishes in Renfrewshire, for whose pauper lunatics the parish of Paisley is under contract to provide asylum accommodation.

Since 22nd January, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted,	4	11	15	Commissioners' Entries.
- Discharged recovered,	3	5	8	
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	1	Parochial Asylums.
Dead,	—	5	5	

The causes of death are registered as epilepsy in 2 cases, phthisis in 1 case, liver and kidney disease in 1 case, and suicide by hanging in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of the strait jacket in the case of a man who has been making violent attempts to commit suicide. The only serious accident that has occurred is the occurrence of the suicide by hanging above referred to. The patient had been allowed to sleep alone in a single room and effected her purpose during the night. It is recommended that at least 1 single room on each side of the house should be fitted with strong glass panels to permit of such patients being more easily supervised.

The patients seen during the visit were found to be satisfactorily provided for. They were clean in person, their clothing was suitable, and their requirements appear to be in every way well attended to.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives due attention. Thirty-four men were to-day seen working in the garden and farm. Recreation is not forgotten.

Arrangements have been made for a pic-nic to Campsie Glen next Tuesday, at which about three-fourths of the patients will be present.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,
18th February 1896.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Riccartbar.

There are 106 men and 96 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

Of the 202 patients in the asylum, 104 are chargeable to the parish of Paisley, 70 to parishes in the County of Renfrew, 17 to the City of Glasgow Parish, and 11 to the parish of Govan.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit, 1st November 1895:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	8	24
Discharged recovered,	4	5	9
Discharged unrecovered,	4	3	7
Dead,	5	2	7

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to brain diseases and in 4 cases to acute lung diseases. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There are 2 entries in the Register of Accidents. One of these accidents, involving the fracture of 3 ribs, should not have been recorded in the asylum register, as it was found by a *post-mortem* examination ordered by the Procurator-Fiscal, that the condition of the tissues around the fractures warranted the conclusion that the injuries had been received previous to admission. The other accident, involving the fracture of the right radius, was due to a fall.

The general condition of the patients was very satisfactory. They are warmly and tidily clothed, and their food is of good quality and well cooked. The supply of milk is abundant, and its liberal use in the treatment of the patients cannot fail to be highly beneficial. The medical treatment of the patients is careful and skilful, and the general management of the asylum is characterised by energy and conscientiousness.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton.

All parts of the institution were found clean and in excellent order. The walls of the day-rooms in the main building require repainting and redecorating, and it is understood that this is to be done at an early date. The new lavatories and water-closets are admirable in their arrangements, and these improvements add both to the appearance and the healthiness of the accommodation. It is understood with approval that the Male Hospital Ward is about to be transferred to the females and the Female Hospital Ward to the males. This change will increase the facilities in the administration of the asylum. The bathing arrangements in the present Female Hospital Ward are both inadequate and unsatisfactory, and it is recommended that a new bath-room be built in connection with the ward.

The day-room at Riccarton House is to be improved by the removal of the mass of masonry in the centre of the room which contains the fire-places, and by the introduction of a large oriel window. By these changes the floor space will be increased and the accommodation rendered more cheerful and pleasant.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTON,
11th June 1896.

There are 196 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, 101 men and 95 women. All are resident in the institution except 1 man who is absent on pass. One hundred and nine of the patients belong to the parish of Paisley, 72 belong to parishes in Renfrewshire—for whose pauper lunatics the parish of Paisley is under contract to provide asylum accommodation, and 15 belong to the parish of Glasgow. It is expected that the Glasgow patients will be removed at an early date, when the new asylum at Garloch is ready for occupation.

The following changes have taken place since 18th February, the date of the last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	15	12	27
Discharged recovered,	4	1	5
Discharged unrecovered,	10	7	17
Dead,	6	5	11

The causes of death are registered as brain disease in 5 cases, heart disease in 1 case, phthisis in 2 cases, peritonitis in 1 case, metritis in 1 case, and exhaustion consequent on acute mania and the shock produced by a fall out of bed. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. There has been no case of escape, and the only accident that has occurred is the fall out of bed in the case of a feeble patient which has already been mentioned. This patient fell while the night nurse who was in charge of her had left her side for a moment in order to get her a cup of tea, which she had asked for. The concussion produced by the fall appears to have been slight, though it proved too much for the strength of the patient, who died 26 hours after.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. They were clean in person, their clothing was in good order, and their food is good and abundant. Gratifying evidence of the efficient way in which the patients are provided for, and of the judicious treatment they receive is given by the rate of mortality during the last four years, which is under 7 per cent. per annum on the average number resident. This is a low rate of mortality for an asylum which draws its patients so largely from an urban population.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives due attention. Full advantage is taken of the farm land attached to the institution for the healthy employment of the male inmates, and it is satisfactory to find that this is done not only with benefit to the patients, but with profit to the management. It should be kept in view, however, that the extent of land is small for such an asylum, and the committee should take advantage of any favourable opportunity that may arise for acquiring more land.

The asylum was found in excellent order, being everywhere clean, well aired, and comfortable. The new lavatories and water closets constitute a very great improvement. They are excellently adapted to the special requirements of an asylum. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE,

Aberdeen
East
Poorhouse.

18th March 1896.

There are 83 patients in the wards at present, 41 being men and 42 being women.

Since last visit one woman has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death.

There has been no accident to any patient. One patient escaped, and was absent about a fortnight before he was brought back.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The patients are suitably provided for. The knives and forks recommended in the preceding entry have been ordered, but have not been supplied yet.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE,

12th August 1896.

There are 41 men and 45 women (86 patients in all) at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 2 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to debility and dementia.

There has been one serious accident—a male patient having attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He was transferred to the Royal Asylum, and it is understood that he made a satisfactory recovery from his self-inflicted injury. One escape is recorded in which the patient was absent for 28 days, and was therefore discharged from the register of the wards.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were free from complaint, and it was evident that they are treated with kindness and consideration. The knives and forks recommended in previous entries have been supplied and are used, except in a few instances, by the patients.

The wards were clean and in good order. The furniture has been improved by the addition of arm-chairs. It is noted with satisfaction that the hair mattresses are to be reteazed, an improvement which is much required. It is recommended that the straw palliasses, many of which are in an unsatisfactory condition, should be replaced by spring mattresses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,

Aberdeen
West
Poorhouse.

30th March 1896.

There are 26 men and 28 women at present in these wards as pauper lunatics.

Since 9th December, the date of last visit, 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, and 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death.

No accident has occurred, and there has been no case of escape.

The wards were found during the visit suitably heated and well aired. The furniture of the day-rooms ought, however, to be improved. The introduction of easy-chairs for the more infirm patients, and of a better class of furniture generally, would give the rooms a more home-like and comfortable appearance, which would have a good influence on the patients. An enlargement of the day-rooms is also very desirable; they are too small to give sufficient elbow-

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Aberdeen West Poorhouse.

room for the present number of inmates. Greater attention should be given to the state of the airing courts. They should be made as smart and cheerful-looking as possible. A good deal more might be done in this direction, and the urinals and water-closets connected with them are untidily kept. One of the water-closets is in a state of dilapidation.

The patients were, generally speaking, in good physical condition. One man and 1 woman, however, are confined to bed by illness, and require careful nursing of a kind that is not provided in these wards. They should be removed to the asylum whenever their condition permits of this being done with safety. The diet of the patients in good bodily health is good and sufficient. The knives and forks recommended in the preceding entry are understood to have been ordered, but they have not been supplied yet.

Several of the patients were found untidy both in person and in dress. For the class of patients received into these wards greater attention to cleanliness and tidiness is necessary, as a large portion of them have a tendency to slovenliness; and unless this is corrected, their mental and physical condition becomes degraded. Two women who had been working in the washing-house sat down to dinner soaked with wet, just as they left the tubs. They had no waterproof aprons to keep them dry when washing. One of these women, A. S. or C., is given to violence, and is not suitable for the wards. A complaint, apparently well founded, was made by a patient that Mrs C. had recently struck her a severe blow on the head with a broom handle, which had bruised her seriously; and another patient was seen with a black eye, which Mrs C. had given her. The other patient, who was found soaked with wet, was M. I. or E., a patient who was untidy in other respects, and to whose untidy condition special attention has been called at previous visits. Both of these patients should be at once removed to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,
12th August 1896.

There are 54 patients—27 men, and 27 women—at present in the wards.

Since last visit, 2 men and 3 women have been admitted; 1 man and 3 women have been discharged; and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to cancer of the liver.

There have been no accidents, and no escapes.

A marked improvement has been effected in the furniture and furnishings of the wards. New ordinary and arm-chairs have been provided for the day-rooms; the walls have been adorned by mirrors and pictures, and the windows have been furnished with curtains. A new bagatelle board now affords amusement and recreation to the male patients. The dormitories have been repainted; additional carpeting has been provided. Each bed has now been furnished with a pillow, and at the side of every bed is a chair for the patient's clothing. It is recommended that the straw palliasses, many of which are old and in an unsatisfactory condition, be replaced by spring mattresses. The sanitary arrangements, both in the wards and in the airing courts, are in process of renewal; wash-out closets are being put in, and a new cemented drain-pipe is being laid in the male airing court. The bath-rooms should be enlarged, so as to afford ample space for the bathing of the patients.

The inmates were found in a more satisfactory condition. They were cleaner in person, and their clothing was tidier and in better repair. The dinner was served in an orderly manner; the table equipage has been greatly improved, and the knives and forks recommended in previous entries have been supplied, and are now in regular use.

Much credit is due to the Committee and the Governor for the improved condition of the wards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
28th March 1896.

There are, as at the date of last visit, 26 men and 26 women in the wards as patients.

There has been no patient admitted, none discharged, and none died.

The wards were found during the visit in admirable order.

The patients are very well provided for in every way. The Governor and Matron are very capable, and are assiduous in their attention to their duties. The Committee, also, are very liberal in granting everything that can properly be granted to contribute to the well-being of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,

11th August 1896.

There are 51 patients at present in the wards—25 men and 26 women.

The only change in the population of the wards consists of the death of a male patient from heart disease.

There has been no accident, and no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, and their care is characterised by kindness and liberality. They are employed in healthy and useful work, which conduces to their contentment and physical well-being.

The condition of the wards was one of scrupulous cleanliness and excellent order. The management of the establishment continues very efficient in every department.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,

27th January 1896.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

There are 47 men and 49 women on the register of the wards at this date, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and one man has died. The death is registered as due to brain disease and epilepsy.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has occurred. One attendant has been dismissed and 1 has been engaged.

There are 3 patients—R. M'C., W. L., and J. M.—who are unsuitable for care and treatment in the wards. They are epileptic, the fits being frequent and severe; and they can only be properly cared for in an asylum where the staff of attendants is large. Their removal to an asylum is recommended.

The patients are well provided for in regard to food and clothing, and they are treated with kindness and consideration. They are subjected to no irksome discipline, and all, except 8 men and 10 women, who are unfit either mentally or bodily, are usefully employed.

The day-rooms, both on the male and female side, require re-painting; and the floor of the two dormitories on the ground floor on the female side should be painted and varnished, so as to avoid wet scrubbing. Some arm-chairs, suitable for aged, feeble, and infirm patients would be an acceptable addition to the furniture of the wards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,

22nd October 1896.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present on the register of these wards. All are resident in the wards, and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Since last visit 4 men and 2 women have been admitted, 4 men have been transferred to the District Asylum, and 2 women have died. Death is registered in one case as due to epilepsy, and in the other case to general debility at the age of 74. There has been no accident attended with injury to any of the patients, and there has been no escape.

The patients were found well provided for. They were seen in the wards and in the dining-hall. The dinner which was served was of good quality, and abundant. It is recommended that overcoats should be provided for the more feeble of the patients for use during the cold weather, especially for those who are engaged in pumping.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The wards were clean, and in excellent order. The day-rooms have been repainted, and the floors of the dormitories have been stained and varnished in accordance with the recommendation made in the preceding entry. Altogether, the visit left a very favourable impression of the way in which the institution is managed, and of the way in which the patients are treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
13th January 1896.

There are 29 men and 31 women resident in the wards at this date. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to abscesses and debility. There has been no accident, no case of escape, and no use of restraint or seclusion.

The inmates were found in a satisfactory condition. They are well provided for as regards food and clothing, and they are treated with kindness and consideration. The wards were in excellent order, and much ability and energy continue to be shown in the management of the establishment.

It is noted with satisfaction that the antiquated water-closet arrangements are about to be removed, and water-closets of the most improved kind substituted. It would be a great advantage to the inmates of the wards if the lavatory and bathing arrangements were also renovated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
13th June 1896.

There are 29 men and 31 women in the wards as patients at this date.

Since 13th January, the date of last visit, 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has died.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are suitably clothed, and their food is good and plentiful. All are employed in useful and healthy work, except those whose bodily condition makes them unfit.

The recommendations in the preceding entry as to the improvement of the bathing and water-closet arrangements are here repeated.

The books and registers were found regularly kept.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
11th March 1896.

There are 43 men and 55 women resident at this date as patients in these wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to consumption in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, and to cancer in 1 case.

There has been no accident to any patient, and no escape.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order. They have been very much improved by the flooring of the corridors and day-rooms with pitch pine. It has not been found possible to enlarge the bath-rooms in a satisfactory way, and it is recommended that new bath-rooms should be constructed. The best way of providing these would be to make them in one storey projections from the corridors.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and they are well treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
2nd September 1896.

There are 43 men and 57 women resident in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to valvular disease of the heart.

There has been no accident and no escape. Two attendants have resigned, 1 was discharged, and 3 have been engaged.

The general health and condition of the patients continue highly satisfactory. They are comfortably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. The dietary is a liberal one, and the special requirements of certain patients as to food are kindly considered. The efforts to employ the inmates are very successful. Thirty-eight men and 46 women, or 84 per cent. of the patients, are registered as being daily engaged in healthy and useful work.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The furniture in the day-rooms has been improved, and further additions are to be made.

Plans for the erection of two bath-rooms have received the approval of the General Board, and contracts for the work have been advertised.

The establishment continues to be intelligently and successfully managed.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
12th March 1896.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The inmates of the wards at this date consist of 41 men and 37 women.

Since last visit 6 men and 9 women have been admitted, 3 men and 9 women have been discharged, and 3 men and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 2 cases, and to meningitis, neuritis, and senility, each 1 case.

One of the patients who was discharged left the wards by escape. There has been no accident to any patient.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition.

The wards were clean, well aired, and in good order.

It is recommended that the shelter which it is proposed to construct in the female airing court, should be placed against the west wall, about halfway between the poorhouse buildings and the lower end of the wall.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
2nd September 1896.

There are 76 patients, 38 men and 38 women, in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 men have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to cardiac failure and jaundice.

There has been no accident. One patient escaped, and was absent two days before being brought back. One attendant has resigned, one was discharged, and two have been engaged.

The condition of the patients was in every respect satisfactory. Their food is of good quality, they are liberally fed, and their treatment is kindly and judicious.

A new lavatory and water-closet have been added to the dormitories in the female division, which are desirable improvements. The bath-room on the female side is excellent in its arrangement, but the one on the male side is not satisfactory in many ways. It is too small, and the site of the bath is inconvenient for the efficient bathing of the patients. The enlargement of the bath-room is recommended, so as to secure sufficient space around the bath.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
14th May 1896.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

There are 39 men and 40 women at present in these wards as lunatics. Since 28th July, the date of last visit, 15 men and 11 women have been admitted, 11 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died.

Of the 16 patients discharged, 2 were sent to the asylum and 14 were placed in private dwellings.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral apoplexy, to epilepsy, to acute phthisis, to acute peritonitis, and to choking from the impaction of a piece of

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

meat in the pharynx. The death from choking was inquired into by the Board at the time it occurred, and no blame was attached to those in charge. No accident has occurred except the case just referred to. Two patients who escaped were absent overnight before being brought back to the wards.

Attention has more than once been called to the fact that the accommodation provided in the wards and the staff of attendants are not suitable for the care of such patients as P. O'C.; and G. H. and P. F. seem also to require more efficient supervision than can be given here. The attention of the medical officer should be called to these patients, with a view to steps being taken to have them properly cared for. The cases of M. B. and E. J. should also be considered.

The wards were found clean and well aired, and the patients were adequately clothed.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
7th November 1896.

There are 39 men and 39 women on the register of the wards at this date. They are all resident.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 3 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to consumption, heart disease, and cancer. In the case of 1 of the 3 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

One accident is recorded, but it was not of a serious character. There has been no escape. Four attendants have resigned and 4 have been engaged.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The patients are suitably clothed; and the dinner, which was served during the visit, and consisted of broth, beef, and bread, was good and ample. The individual requirements of those in weak health receive due consideration. The industrial occupation of the patients is well attended to; 28 men and 28 women are registered as being usefully employed.

I. P. is unsuitable for care in these wards. She is of dirty habits, and otherwise requires a great amount of attention. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the equipment of these wards, both in regard to accommodation and staff, is not suitable for the proper care of such patients as I. P. Her removal to the asylum should be called for.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly and regularly kept.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
14th January 1896.

There are 12 men and 19 women on the register of the wards at this date. One man is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death. The 3 patients who were discharged were returned to the asylum as unsuitable for care in the wards.

One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent three nights before being brought back. No accident has happened.

The inmates were found in a very satisfactory condition. They are well cared for, and they are treated with kindness and consideration. There was a complete absence of excitement and complaint.

The wards were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The establishment, which is now under the charge of Mr and Mrs Nisbet, continues to be well managed.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
29th October 1896.

There are 14 men and 20 women at present in the wards. They were all seen during the visit to-day.

Since 14th January, the date of last visit, 4 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. The death was due to catarrh of the bladder.

One patient escaped, or rather wandered away, and was absent for some days before being brought back. No accident has occurred to any patient. Appendix B.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition, and they appear to be treated in a judicious and kindly manner. Their supervision, both general and medical, is well attended to. They are all engaged in useful work except 2 men and 2 women, who are prevented by bodily infirmity. Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The wards were found in excellent order. It is recommended that a hospital chair should be provided in the male day-room. It is at present required for a patient suffering from cardiac dropsy; but it will always be useful for a feeble patient. Hamilton Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
7th March 1896. Inveresk Poorhouse.

There are 16 men and 15 women on the register of these wards at this date. They were all seen during the visit to-day.

Since last visit, on 2nd July, 1 man has been transferred to these wards from the Midlothian District Asylum, and 1 patient has been transferred to that Asylum from these wards. No death has taken place.

The wards were everywhere found in excellent order. They were clean, well aired, suitably heated, and comfortable in every way.

The patients are well cared for. They are well clothed, they have good food, and they show by their contentment and by their general behaviour that they are kindly and judiciously treated. All who are able to work are regularly and suitably employed, so far as is good for them. They have recreations of various kinds, and praiseworthy efforts are made by those in charge to make their lives interesting.

The general management of the institution continues to deserve high commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
23rd July 1896.

There are 15 men and 15 women on the register of the wards at this date. One woman is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 1 man has been discharged, having been transferred to the District Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. There have been no admissions and no deaths.

The wards were found well aired and in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories are comfortably furnished.

The condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory. Their dietary is varied and abundant, and their clothing was clean and tidy. They were entirely free from complaint, and it was evident that they are treated with much kindness and consideration.

Those who are mentally and bodily fit for employment are engaged in useful work. The impression left by the visit was that the wards are carefully and judiciously managed.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
13th March 1896. Kincardine Poorhouse.

There are 21 men and 18 women resident as patients in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been transferred to the Montrose Asylum, and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 1 case, and to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases.

The patients have the appearance of being adequately fed. They are comfortably clothed and well provided for in every way, except that the day-rooms are not so large as is desirable for the number of inmates.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

Everything that was seen during the visit was indicative of careful and kindly management.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
4th September 1896.

There are 21 men and 19 women resident in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted who was in a few days transferred to the Aberdeen Royal Asylum as unsuitable for care and treatment in this establishment. No death has taken place.

There has been no accident and no escape. One attendant has resigned and 1 has been engaged.

It is again necessary to draw attention to the inadequacy of the day-room accommodation for the number of patients in the wards. The floor space of each day-room is, according to present requirements, only sufficient for 15 patients. It is therefore recommended that the House Committee should, with as little delay as possible, take the enlargement of the day-rooms into consideration, if the present number of patients is to be retained.

Except for the overcrowding referred to, the patients are well provided for. They are well fed and suitably clothed, and they are treated with great kindness and consideration. Their industrial employment is well attended to.

The wards were found scrupulously clean, comfortably furnished, and in excellent order. The establishment continues to be admirably managed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
21st April 1896.

There are 32 patients, 16 men and 16 women, at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered. No death has taken place. There has been one escape, and no accident is recorded.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories presented a comfortable, well furnished, and cheerful appearance.

It is understood, with approval, that the bath-rooms are to be enlarged, Rufford baths put in, the floors tiled, and that the sides of the walls are to have a tiled dado. The water-closets on the male side are to be reconstructed, and the latest improvements introduced. The closets should be separated by a slab or partition at least five feet in height.

These new arrangements will improve the sanitary condition of the wards and add to their efficiency.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Great care and much good taste are exhibited in the clothing of the patients, and the results are both beneficial and gratifying.

There has been no change in the staff for over six years. This fact, coupled with the condition of the patients and of the wards, shows that the establishment is managed with tact and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
28th November 1896.

The wards contain at this date 16 men and 16 women, which is the full number they are licensed to contain.

Since 21st April, the date of last visit, 1 female patient has died, and 1 has been admitted to take her place. The death occurred at the age of 73, and is registered as due to chronic phthisis.

Everything that was seen during the visit to-day tended to confirm the favourable opinions expressed in preceding entries as to the way in which the patients are treated and the way in which the wards are managed.

The enlargement and refitting of the bath-rooms and water-closets referred to in preceding entry has been carried out in an admirable manner on the female side, and a similar improvement is in course of being made on the male side.

The institution is now supplied with water by gravitation from the Linlithgow Waterworks.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
20th January 1896.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 23 women resident in the wards at this date. Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to paralysis and phthisis pulmonalis.

Two accidents are recorded, one slight in character; the other, involving the fracture of a bone, was due to a fall.

There has been no escape, and no use of restraint and seclusion.

Four attendants have resigned and 4 have been engaged.

Two of the resignations were due to the attendants being promoted to other duties in the poorhouse.

Two of the patients—G. W. and M. H. or M'C.—are unfit, on account of their mental condition and of their wet and dirty habits, for care and treatment in the wards, and their removal to an asylum is recommended.

The wards were found clean, comfortable, and in good order. The patients are well clothed, well cared for, and kindly treated. The dinner, consisting of broth, beef, and bread, was ample in quantity and served in a most orderly manner.

Successful efforts are made to occupy the patients in useful work. Nine men were found engaged in digging in the fields and 11 in sawing wood. The washing for the wards is done by the female patients. The general management of the establishment continues very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and were found carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
20th June 1896.

There are 25 men and 25 women at this date resident as patients in the wards.

Since 20th January, the date of the last visit, the following changes have taken place:—2 men and 5 women have been admitted; 1 man and 3 women have been transferred to other establishments, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to debility. The patient was 74 years of age.

No accident of a serious character has happened to any patient, and there has been no case of escape.

The patients are all well provided for, and the wards were found in excellent order. Everything that was seen gave the impression that the institution is managed with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
24th January 1896.

Perth Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 20 women resident in the wards at this date. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted and 1 man discharged. There have been no deaths.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape.

M. S. is an epileptic, and the fits are severe in character. She is unsuitable for care in the wards and her removal to the asylum is recommended.

The wards were found in admirable order. The dormitories have recently been repainted and decorated in a tasteful manner and the floors re-varnished. This work has been done by an inmate. The appearance of these rooms is one of brightness and comfort.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. They are neatly and

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Perth Poorhouse.

comfortably clothed, and their physical condition is indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. Every attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients.

The division into six cubicles of the dressing-room attached to the bath-room affords a degree of privacy to the patients during the bathing operations which is both acceptable and advantageous to them.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 29th December 1896.

There are 20 men and 20 women in the wards as patients at this date. Since 24th January, the date of last visit, 1 man and 2 women have been admitted; and 1 man and 2 women have been removed to asylums. There has been no death, no accident of a serious nature, no escape, nor any untoward event affecting the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order, everywhere clean, in good repair, suitably heated, well aired, and comfortable. A few arm-chairs have been introduced into the furnishing of the day-rooms, which is a step deserving of cordial support.

The patients were all found well cared for, well fed, well clothed, and judiciously treated. A very useful addition has been made to the poorhouse in a new range of workshops, which were opened last May, and the lunatic inmates share in the benefit of it. The 14 patients at present employed in wood-cutting could not be more satisfactorily provided for than they are in the well-lighted, well-heated, and well-ventilated shop which they occupy, and the willingness with which they go to their work shows that they themselves appreciate its comforts.

It is recommended that J. C., a patient requiring more nursing than can be given satisfactorily in these wards, should be transferred to the District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE, 10th February 1896.

There are 13 men and 12 women at present on the register of the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to peritonitis. No *post-mortem* was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no escape, and no accident is recorded.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory, and they are adequately provided for as regards food and clothing. They are treated with kindness and consideration, and all who are capable of work are usefully employed.

The wards were found clean, in good order, and comfortably heated. It is again recommended that two easy-chairs be provided for the male day-room, for the use of weak and infirm patients. Such chairs are a necessity in the case of feeble patients.

The Medical Case Book has been written up to date, and the registers continue to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE, 17th November 1896.

There are at this date 12 men and 13 women resident as patients in the wards.

Since 10th February, the date of last visit, 1 man and 2 women have been admitted; 1 woman has been removed to the Crichton Royal Institution, and 2 men have died. The deaths are registered as due in one case to disease of the knee-joint, and in the other case to phthisis.

The wards were found during the visit, clean, comfortably heated, and well aired.

The wooden floors in the male wards are in need of repair, and it is recom

mended that they should be laid with pitch pine. It is both durable and easy to keep clean. The floors of the scullery, bath-room and water-closets should be tiled. At present the wooden floors in the scullery and water-closet are scarcely ever dry. Advantage should also be taken of the opportunity when the floors are being relaid to put a fixed porcelain bath into the bath-room. The bath-room on the female side should also be tiled, and have a new bath put in.

There are other improvements which are desirable, but those just mentioned appear to be the most urgent. They should be carried out in a way that will make the attendants and patients take pleasure in keeping the wards smart-looking.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Wigtown Poorhouse.

INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
11th March 1896.

There are 53 boys and 27 girls resident as pupils in the institution at this date. Two boys and 2 girls are private boarders, the rest are maintained by parish councils. Since last visit 9 boys and 3 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 2 girls have left, and 4 boys and 1 girl have died. One of the deaths is registered as due to marasmus, and the others as due to pulmonary and enteric tuberculosis.

The impression produced by the visit to-day was very pleasing. Miss Butter continues full of interest in her duties, and shows herself to be admirably suited for them. She evidently does not spare herself in her work, and under the competent and careful guidance of Dr Greig the institution is steadily increasing in usefulness.

The feeding and clothing of the children receive very careful attention. The clothing attracted special notice by the way in which it is adapted to the particular needs of each child, both as regards comfort and cleanliness, and as regards seemliness. The teaching of the children is carried on at present under some difficulty, owing to the disorder unavoidably produced by the additions which are being made to the buildings. This disturbing element will, however, soon be removed, as the new building is rapidly approaching completion.

The new building will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution. The new schoolroom, the glass verandah, the large dormitory, and the new lavatory arrangements are all excellent. The enlargement of the dining hall, and the other alterations that have been made in the old building are also important improvements. It is observed, however, that the glass verandah interferes somewhat with the lighting of the older part of the dining hall, and it is recommended that this should be remedied by the substitution of ordinary sash windows for those at present existing. The new windows should be similar to those which have been constructed in the new building. If this should not be found sufficient to give the desirable amount of light, it could be easily obtained by making two dormer windows in the roof, which might be constructed in a way that would have a pleasing architectural effect. It is also recommended that the walls of the new dormitory should be lined with wood to the height of 4 feet. The grounds attached to the institution have been increased in extent and in amenity by an alteration of the Pitempton Road, which now crosses the Dichty by a new bridge further down the stream than the old one. This improvement is about to be carried further by the removal of an old mill which the alteration of the road has brought within the institution grounds. These changes give an opportunity for making a desirable alteration of the approach, and this is understood to be under con-

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sideration. By this alteration the entrance gate would be removed to a position considerably further away from the building than the site of the present gate, and a much greater amount of privacy would thus be obtained for the children.

Some interesting details as to the degree and character of the incapacities of the children in the institution are given by Dr Greig in his annual report for the past year. He divides the children resident at the end of the year into the following 5 groups :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
1. Pupils who can neither speak nor understand speech,	3	2	5
2. Pupils who understand speech but cannot themselves speak,	15	7	22
3. Pupils who can speak and are to some extent teachable,	22	14	36
4. Pupils who can be taught to read and write,	6	1	7
5. Pupils who can read and write for themselves,	4	3	7
	50	27	77

Of the total number, 12 pupils cannot feed themselves, 30 cannot dress themselves, 44 cannot count, and 33 cannot recognise colours. For a large number of pupils the most that can be done for them in the way of education is to teach them orderly conduct and cleanliness, which will conduce to their own happiness and prevent them from being obnoxious to others. The ability to do useful work can only be gained by a few. In the report only 8 pupils are mentioned as able to sew, and 18 as able to knit. Thirteen boys and 6 girls are given as able to do house work, 9 boys can work in the garden, and 3 work with the tailor.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
15th September 1896.

There are 54 boys and 29 girls on the register of the institution at this date. Of these, 2 boys and 3 girls are private pupils, and 52 boys and 26 girls are maintained by parish councils.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	2	5	2	10
Discharged,	1	—	2	—	3
Dead,	—	1	2	1	4

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 3 cases, and to measles and nephritis in 1 case.

The general health of the children is at present satisfactory, only one boy being in bed at the time of the visit. There was an epidemic of measles in March and April, when about 30 children were attacked. There was, however, only 1 death from this disease, due to the supervention of inflammation of the kidneys.

The condition of the children in regard to cleanliness and clothing was most satisfactory. Great attention is paid to their clothing; suitable and tasteful material is selected, and every article is made to fit properly. The result is that the children are comfortably and tastefully clothed, and this not only gives them pleasure, but has also a beneficial effect on their health and behaviour.

The training and teaching of the children are conducted with painstaking care. It was evident during the visit that Miss Butter studies the individual peculiarities and capabilities of the children, and that every effort is made to correct their defective habits, to cultivate their moral faculties, and to develop

their capacity for self-help and industrial employment. Twenty-four boys and 8 girls are stated to be daily engaged in useful work. The care of the helpless and the delicate is highly satisfactory. The conduct of the children during dinner was quiet and orderly, and the clean and tidy way in which they are taught to take their food, and the manner in which the meal is served deserves warm commendation. Those children who are capable of being taught reading, writing, and arithmetic attend school from 10 to 12, and the afternoon is devoted either to recreation, out-of-doors if the weather is fine, or to object lessons, singing, musical drill, and sewing or knitting.

All parts of the institution were found in excellent order. The additional buildings and the enlargement of the dining hall are improvements of an important and useful character which will increase the efficiency of the institution and conduce to its further prosperity. The new schoolroom, which is about to be furnished with desks, is lofty and well lighted. The new lavatories have been fitted with sanitary arrangements of the most recent and efficient kind. New baths have been supplied to all the bath-rooms. The lighting of the dining hall has been made sufficient by the addition of a roof light.

It is recommended that the nursery be refloored with pitch pine and generally renovated, as it is at present the least satisfactory room in the institution.

The present staff consists of the superintendent, 1 governess, 1 sewing-maid, 5 nurses, 1 night nurse, 1 gardener and 5 household servants.

It was everywhere evident that Miss Butter devotes herself with unceasing care to her duties, and that the institution is managed in an efficient manner.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly and regularly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
28th February 1896.

Larbert
Institution.

There are 255 children on the register of the institution at this date. Of these, 23 boys and 12 girls are private pupils, 58 boys and 36 girls are elected pupils, and 85 boys and 41 girls are maintained by parish councils. All were seen during the visit, except 1 boy and 1 girl who were absent on pass.

Since 29th July 1895, the date of last visit, 2 boys and 5 girls have been admitted as private pupils, and 7 boys and 4 girls have been admitted at the instance of parish councils. Nine boys and 3 girls have left the institution, and 3 boys and 1 girl have died.

The deaths are attributed to epilepsy in 3 cases, and to infantile paralysis in 1 case.

The general health of the children is at present very satisfactory. There were only 4 children confined to bed, and their ailments were of a chronic character.

The condition of the children was most satisfactory. Every child had the appearance of being well cared for; and the great attention which is paid to their clothing merits the warmest approval. It is gratifying to see the children so neatly and tastefully dressed; and there can be no doubt of the beneficial influence which the excellence of their clothing exercises on their conduct and habits. The teaching of the children is carried on in a systematic and efficient manner, and their expression at school is a happy and interested one. They evidently thoroughly enjoy the singing, recitations, exercises, and drill, and it was evident that the methods adopted in their training and teaching develop their intelligence and capacities, and correct habits which are injurious to themselves and annoying to others.

Every part of the institution was found in excellent order. The alterations in the front block have been completed for some time, and the result is that accommodation of an excellent character has been provided for private pupils paying the higher rates of board. The rooms formerly occupied by the superintendent and his family now furnish parlour and dormitory accommodation for these pupils. The new dining-room, with its tiled dado and tastefully decorated walls, forms an important addition to the resources of the institution. The change in the staircase is a great improvement, and the railing has been heightened to an extent which will prevent the children from climbing over. The bathrooms and sanitary arrangements in this block are now admirable. The

Appendix B.
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entrance-hall has a most attractive appearance on account of its tiled floor, tiled dado, and handsome fireplace. The provision for private pupils can now be said to be most satisfactory. A desirable addition to the furniture of this section would be a couple of pianos, as the one there at present is antiquated and useless.

It has repeatedly been recommended in former entries that a large covered playground be provided. It has been pointed out that in our climate, with its long winter and its large number of wet and damp days, such a playground is a necessity to the institution, in order to enable the children to have an abundance of exercise and play during the whole of the year. Play which entails plenty of exercise is an important element in the treatment and education of the children; it develops their bodily and mental capacities, it improves their health, and it causes them to rest better at night. The kind of play referred to is impossible in the day-rooms, as space is required for its indulgence. It is therefore strongly recommended that the Directors should give this matter their earnest consideration, as it is understood that the institution has funds in hand sufficient to meet the cost of erecting and equipping a large and spacious covered playground.

The question of the sufficiency of the hospital accommodation requires consideration. It is said that, owing to the increase in the number of children, it is inadequate to meet the present requirements of the institution as to sick-room accommodation.

The fence next the railway, which is composed of railway sleepers, is both unsuitable and unsightly. It would be a great improvement to the appearance of the grounds if an iron railing was erected in its stead.

The management continues to merit the warm approval expressed in previous entries. The reputation of the institution stands deservedly high, and consequently it is prospering in every direction. This is due to the liberal policy pursued by the Directors, and to the ability and earnestness which distinguish Mr Skene's administration of the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
 22nd June 1896.

There are 256 pupils on the register of the institution at this date. Twenty-two boys and 18 girls are private pupils maintained by their relatives; 54 boys and 33 girls are elected pupils maintained at the expense of the institution; and 89 boys and 40 girls are maintained by parish councils. All are resident in the institution at present, except 3 boys and 3 girls, who are with their relatives on holiday.

Since 28th February, the date of last visit, 8 boys and 8 girls have been admitted, 4 boys and 4 girls have left, and 5 boys and 3 girls have died.

The institution continues to be admirably managed. The teaching of the children is carried on with gratifying results. A large number receive ordinary elementary school teaching, and some learn to read, write, and count sufficiently well to be able to apply what they learn to practical use.

Those who cannot benefit to this extent by ordinary school training are taught in most cases to be orderly in their habits and helpful to themselves. Successful efforts are also made in several cases to enable the pupils to do remunerative work.

The new arrangements for the private pupils in the front house are excellent, and they are working well. It must be gratifying to the Directors to find that the additional space which has been provided for this class of children is fully occupied.

The erection of a building to be used as a covered playground is to be begun immediately. This will provide what it has long been felt would be a very desirable addition to the resources of the institution. It will confer great benefits on the children. It will make their lives, especially during the winter months, much more healthy; it will afford facilities for the introduction of improvements in their training; and it will certainly contribute to their happiness.

A very important question to be determined in regard to this playground is the extent of floor space that should be provided. This has received much

consideration, and it is recommended that it should not be less than would be given by a hall about 170 feet long by 60 feet wide. A smaller building would not, indeed, serve the purpose which the Directors have in view. It is recommended also that the construction of a swimming-bath should receive early consideration. Now that there is an adequate supply of water, such an addition to the equipment of the institution could be easily provided.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Institutions for Imbeciles.
Larbert Institution.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 25th February 1896.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that at this date I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, Perth.

There are at present 41 men and 17 women confined in the department.

Since last visit, 4 men have been admitted, and 2 men have been discharged.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. The management of the department is characterised by care and ability. Dr M'Naughtan continues his efforts to employ the energies of the inmates in systematic work of an interesting and useful kind. The workshop is proving a successful addition to the resources of the establishment.

E. M. was specially examined, and a report on his mental condition has been sent to the Board.

PERTH, 29th December 1896.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

Since 25th February, the date of last visit, 11 men and 4 women have been admitted; 6 men have been discharged recovered; 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

There are now 43 men and 19 women inmates of the department.

The establishment was found in good order, and the inmates continue to be managed in a manner creditable to those in charge. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit.

Appendix C.

APPENDIX C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Report by Dr
J. F. Suther-
land.

REPORT BY DR J. F. SUTHERLAND.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report and accompanying statistical returns, bearing upon the work accomplished by me during 1896, in the visitation of the private and pauper insane in private dwellings in the counties specified in the subjoined table.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Patients Visited and Reported on in 1896.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Lunatics.									Total of A, B, C.	Total Visits Made.	
		A. Private and Curatory Patients.			B. Single Patients.			C. In Specially Licensed Houses.					Total of B. and C.
1. Argyll, . . .	31	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	144	147	149
2. Banff, . . .	17	...	3	3	57	49	104	21	17	38	144	147	149
3. Berwick, . . .	10	2	2	4	22	41	63	...	3	3	66	69	69
4. Bute,* . . .	3	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	25	29	29
5. Clackmannan, . . .	5	3	1	4	1	5	6	...	...	...	7	7	7
6. Dumbarton, . . .	4	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	...	2	6	10	10
7. Dumfries, . . .	16	...	4	4	14	10	24	...	...	...	9	11	11
8. Edinburgh, . . .	23	18	47	65	26	52	78	5	21	26	24	28	28
9. Fife, . . .	23	3	3	6	22	29	51	161	271	432	104	169	172
10. Forfar, . . .	20	4	5	9	20	45	65	11	10	21	433	489	506
11. Haddington, . . .	12	...	4	4	11	6	17	...	2	2	86	95	95
12. Inverness, . . .	18	4	6	10	47	84	131	9	18	27	19	23	23
13. Lanark, . . .	23	10	10	20	43	69	112	23	52	75	158	168	172
14. Linlithgow, . . .	8	...	...	...	6	7	13	...	...	...	187	207	279
15. Peebles, . . .	5	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	13	13	13
16. Renfrew, . . .	15	4	9	13	6	15	21	...	3	3	3	7	7
17. Roxburgh, . . .	7	2	3	5	8	9	17	...	5	5	24	37	37
18. Selkirk, . . .	3	...	1	1	1	9	10	...	...	...	22	27	27
19. Stirling, . . .	17	7	10	17	12	13	25	52	86	138	10	11	11
20. Western Isles, Skye & Outer Hebrides, }	14	2	...	2	60	67	127	...	...	...	163	180	231
											127	129	129
Totals, . . .	274	64	113	177	370	532	902	285	493	778	1680	1857	2006

From the data furnished in the foregoing table, it will appear that during the year ending 31st December, 1857 patients—177 private and 1680 pauper—were visited, and individually reported upon by me to the Board shortly after visitation. Of these, 149 (private 35, pauper 114) were new cases, and reported upon for the first time. The number of visits paid to these patients amounts to

2006, or 2021 if the visit to cases on probation from the asylums be included. The number of patients seen, and the number of visits made, considerably exceeds the totals recorded in any previous report of the insane in private dwellings. An explanation of this augmentation is almost wholly accounted for by the fact that, at the request of the Board, a special visitation of Fifeshire, which was not embraced in the district of country allotted to me, was made in the beginning of the year. Deducting Fifeshire, the total number of patients amount to 1368, or 21 in excess of last year.

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PAUPER PATIENTS.

General Observations.

It falls to me at the close of another year to report, subject to the few reservations specifically referred to elsewhere, in favourable terms of the position, conduct, and treatment of 1857 insane, lodged singly, or in groups of 2 to 4 in something like 1200 private dwellings, throughout the district allotted to me, which comprises 18 entire counties scattered over the mainland, and the chain of islands stretching from Barra Head to the Butt of Lewis. The tract of country covered is sufficiently extensive, the number of patients seen, and dwellings inspected numerous enough, the social, economic, and ethnic conditions which come under review sufficiently varied to warrant the satisfactory general conclusion arrived at to the effect that the lot of the insane poor in private dwellings is on the whole a happy one—in all probability for them the happiest possible,—and the lives they live the best befitting their unfortunate condition, resembling as they do the home life to which they have been accustomed. At each visit to private dwellings, including specially licensed houses receiving from 2 to 4, inquiry is made of such a character as will enable the Visiting Commissioner to ascertain how far the conditions and regulations laid down by the Board are observed, and also to what extent and in what direction they are disregarded. Such an inquiry naturally has reference to the conduct and bearing of patients to each other, where there are more than one in the same dwelling, and to the members of the family and the community, to the house and sleeping accommodation, and to the physical and mental condition of patients as influenced by clothing, dieting, occupation, and treatment. Further, the footing of patients in the family circle, the degree of family intercourse they are permitted to share, the degree of liberty they enjoy, and the services rendered by patients to guardians, form the subject of investigation. At the same time, notice is taken of the statutory visitation of inspectors of poor and parochial medical officers, and the entries made by them in the book provided for the purpose. This local official visitation, upon which so much depends, is carried out from time to time with the utmost regularity, except in rare instances brought under the notice of the Board, and entries are made both of a favourable and of an unfavourable character in such a way as to suggest faithful performance of duty. The duties of the medical officer are, as might be expected, more delicate than those of the inspector, as very frequently the medical officer attends professionally on the guardians. Nevertheless, at times the medical officer finds it necessary to reflect upon some phases of the guardianship and provision which are defective and unsatisfactory and calling for improvement, and these recorded criticisms are seen by the guardians.

The dwellings are, as a rule, clean and well ordered, untidy ones being the exception, and a few in the matter of scrupulous cleanliness will compare favourably with any institution. Such are the dwellings of guardians who take a real pride in their homes and charges. To the credit of the Scottish villagers and peasantry, as a whole, it must be said, having due regard to the different ideas of hygiene prevailing in different parts of the country, that an inspection, whether of the crofts or cottar houses in the western islands, of the small farm houses of the country districts on the mainland and of the ordinary village type of house, leaves a favourable impression as to cleanliness and comfort. At times, the visit being quite unexpected, the houses present an aspect suggestive of that activity and bustle in which the patients share so far as their physical and mental condition admit. The state of the “black” houses in Skye, Lewis, Harris, and the smaller Hebridean Isles are, in respect

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land.

of size, accommodation, and cleanliness much inferior to dwellings in the villages and rural districts of the mainland. And yet in them, in spite of an abundance of peat reek struggling to escape through inadequate outlets, and the want of light from the absence of windows, or from the presence of windows so placed in unusually thick walls as to give them in the distance the appearance of embrasures, there is an air of cosiness and comfort. Whatever, in connection with such houses, comes short of a modern sanitary dwelling, and there is much which must be left for future consideration, these humble abodes of a hardy race are shared without distinction by sane and insane. The management of the insane frequently devolves upon the women of the household, and so well is it done by guardians, less or more trained to the work, that it is instructive to note the tact and wisdom displayed in the methods of dealing with their charges,—methods, one is inclined to believe, regulated quite as much by kindly and humane feelings as by a sense of duty in return for a payment which, at the highest rates of board offered, can, at the most, only leave a narrow margin of profit. To conclude that the attitude of the guardian towards the patient is mainly a selfish one would be as mistaken a view of the relative positions on the one hand, as on the other to conclude that a spirit of altruism solely animated guardians. Rather must one look for the true position midway between the two, and this is equally true of patients in institutions. In not a few instances one sees evidence of the existence of a real and sincere attachment between guardians and patients where no relationship exists; and when, from any cause, it becomes necessary to bring about a change, mutual feelings are shown of a nature suggestive of something like a family tie being broken. Hence, indeed, it is a rare experience to meet with patients who manifest any anxiety to exchange the lowly thatched cottage, with its home life and freedom, for the asylum with its many attractive features.

The *tout ensemble* is of a kind which at once suggests an appreciative and kindly interest on the part of guardians towards patients, and in return a readiness on their part to share in all kinds of domestic and field work. In short, there is on all hands evidence of “the trivial round, the common task” which make up the life of the sane, as well as of the insane. The improvement in many cases is very marked, in a few culminating in recovery.

It must be admitted, however, there are a limited few among the 1857 patients visited, but whose number do not reach double figures, and who, judging from their physiognomy, manifestly indicative of deep-seated discontent, would be dissatisfied, no matter how or where placed. Some of these malcontents have had in turn experience of poorhouses, asylums, and private dwellings. Frequently guardians hold successfully over patients the threat of return to the asylum as a wholesome corrective when they are inclined to be disobedient and troublesome.

There has always been a general agreement among alienists that the best results are most likely to be obtained under conditions which admit of something like an individual study of the varying moods of the insane, and of an assimilation of the life to that of sane people as far as practicable and possible.

By this individual method, as distinguished from the collective, applicable to institutions, home influences, the acquirements of domestic habits long in abeyance, and the influence of the society of sane people, have the effect of drawing out sociable instincts, and of revealing and developing a latent capacity for work and usefulness. After a short residence in a private dwelling, responding to these stimuli, patients begin to think and act for themselves in a way little anticipated when trial was first made of it. Everything conspires to make them feel that not only are they persons of some importance entrusted with certain duties, but that they are an integral and essential part of the household.

The advantages of private dwellings for those who no longer require institutional treatment have again and again been pointed out by competent critics from several standpoints. Those who have a knowledge of the working of the system, and those who have intelligently reflected, even with a less intimate knowledge of its main features, are agreed that it is infinitely preferable for a section of the insane, by no means inconsiderable, in whom further improvement is only possible under the conditions peculiar to the private dwelling.

A question of some importance is the attitude adopted towards the small colonies of ten, twenty, thirty, and forty by the communities in whose midst they reside. It may be accepted without question that the feeling is a friendly and sympathetic one, and in no instance was any complaint brought under my notice by local officials, by guardians of public order, or by individuals, either in reference to the presence or conduct of the insane. The fact is, instead of their being regarded as intruders or strangers, they have come to be considered as an integral part of the population. Quite different and mistaken ideas of fatuous and demented people prevail in communities which have no experience of them, consequently the safer critics are individuals and communities who have experience of the working of the system. In every community there is a large section—the largest by far—which has no pecuniary interest in the system, and its attitude is not only friendly but protective. Of that I had the clearest evidence in the past year.

Everything in connection with the system is so open to public inspection and criticism as to satisfy the most exacting supporter not only of the liberty, but of the proper treatment of the subject.

For that still wider public represented by the taxpayer, the question is one of considerable interest from an economic point of view. Not only on an average are patients maintained at something like half the cost of patients in asylums, but the private dwelling, by periodically relieving asylums of chronic harmless patients, limits to some extent the need of further extensions to meet the wants of *occurring* insanity. In reality as well as in name the private dwelling is the complement of the asylum, in which the so much desiderated “after care” and “after treatment” is carried on.

One or two other features call for remark.

The sleeping accommodation provided may be considered satisfactory, except in isolated cases brought under the notice of the Board, where action had to be taken to bring about betterment. Generally speaking, it in no way differs from that shared by the guardians. The cubic capacity and floorage of all the licensed houses was roughly measured and recorded by me, with the result that in most of them the requirements in these respects for dwellings under general and special Public Health Acts were not only reached, but exceeded. The rooms, though plainly furnished, were, as a rule, well lighted and ventilated, and had an appearance of comfort.

The clothing furnished by Inspectors of Poor for the use of patients may be accepted as adequate, and only in a few instances was it needful for me to make recommendations calling for an increased supply. Where the habits of patients are uncleanly, or destructive of clothing, more frequent renewal is necessary in order to secure their comfort and well-being, and when this is pointed out there is a commendable readiness to comply. There is nothing about the outer garments to distinguish the insane from the sane members of the community.

Two important phases of boarding-out still remain to be considered, and these may be said to apply solely to the specially licensed houses. One is the subject of the position of patients in the house at meals and other times. In the printed instructions of the Board possessed by each guardian, it is expressly stated that their meals shall be of the same quality, and partaken of at the same table as the family. In some cases the instructions are fully complied with, in others they are not, and these are instances where the members of the family are numerous, or where the habits of patients at table are offensive, when it would be imprudent to insist on an inflexible compliance with this rule. To do so would likely result in many guardians declining to keep patients, which in the case of superior guardians and good homes with suitable outlets for work would be a misfortune. The isolation of such patients at meal times is as much a necessity in private dwellings as in institutions. Where it was discovered that patients in specially licensed houses took their meals apart, a compromise was effected by which a separate table was provided in the kitchen. To expect more under the circumstances from guardians who otherwise do their duty by their patients would be unwise. It is a great matter to find as often as one does, that the regulations are carried out in the spirit, if not always in the letter. Considerable freedom is enjoyed by patients in their homes; bolts, bars, and locks find no place, the key of the situation being good care and supervision.

This phase of boarding-out—the position of patients at meal times,—neces-

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sitates one or two comments regarding specially licensed houses. In the three counties of Stirling, Lanark, and Inverness, there are 117 licensed houses capable of accommodating 291 patients, only eighteen or 73 per cent. containing the number for which they are licensed. Of the eighty-six, ten dwellings or 11 per cent. contained four patients, eighteen or 20 per cent. three patients, and fifty-eight or 67 per cent. two patients. It is with some of the houses containing more than two patients that difficulties in this respect have arisen, but some of these have been removed already. Experience points to the conclusion that it is undesirable to grant licenses for three and four unless there is clear evidence that the capacity of guardian, aided by members of his family to supervise, is equal to the task, and that sufficient and varied outlets for the energies of his patients can be provided. Assuming that the house accommodation, locality, and other requirements of the Board are satisfactory, one female guardian in charge of four female patients may be trusted to manage efficiently one or two active women, provided the other two are of the apathetic kind and easy to manage, but it is safe to say four active women are beyond the capacity of any one guardian unless she is assisted by a member or members of the household as capable as herself. And in the case of three or four male patients again regard has to be had to the capacity of patient as well as of guardian. Under exceptional conditions, such as are to be found in rural districts where a farmer aided by his family, and by outlets for work, takes the immediate and close supervision of his male charges, it is quite possible to make satisfactory provision for three or four. But where such conditions are wanting the request for a license should not be entertained.

AGGREGATIONS.

(1) *Fifeshire.*

In this county of villages, 489 patients were visited, of whom 394 or nearly 80 per cent., roughly speaking, were located in a belt of the county six miles by fifteen, stretching from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Tay. In this belt there are nine parishes—the first nine in the subjoined table—with a population of 28,796. The proportion of insane to population is thus 1 to 75 or 1·3 per cent. In Scotland this may be taken as the largest aggregation, or more correctly speaking rather a series of fifteen village aggregations, six of which are solely made up of females to the number of 65, scattered over an area of 90 square miles. In two other countries are there colonies which exceed

TABLE II.

PARISHES.	Population (Census 1891).	Number of Insane Boarded out.	Percentage of Insane to Population.
1. Kennoway,	1,458	72	4·9
2. Kettle,	1,939	46	2·3
3. Auchtermuchty,	2,002	44	2·2
4. Collessie,	2,073	32	1·5
5. Falkland,	2,470	42	1·7
6. Markinch,	6,377	111	1·7
7. Strathmigle,	1,753	20	1·1
8. Monimail,	769	7	·9
9. Wemyss,	9,955	20	·2
10. Kilconquhar,	2,050	18	·8
11. Leuchars,*	2,370	18	·7
12. Largo,	2,324	14	·6
Totals,	35,540	444	1·2

* Including 3 at Lucklawhill (Logie Parish), which is contiguous to Ballmullo village (Leuchars Parish).

it, viz., Dun-sur-Auron in France, with 500, and Gheel in Belgium—the first and by far the largest colony of its kind—with 1983 scattered over an area of 40 square miles, and among a population varying between six and seven thousand. In this Belgian colony, although the percentage of sane to insane, taking the population at 7000, is no less than 25 per cent., no objections have been urged against it by the public. In three other parishes in Fifeshire, with a population of 6744, with an area of 60 square miles, there were fifty patients, or 1 to 135 of the population.

There is little or nothing, it should be pointed out, in these percentages of insane to population, to give colour to the suggestion that the insane bulk too largely in the various districts which for many years have found favour with the authorities of the large urban parishes of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee. But while this may be said of the parishes as such, the fact cannot be overlooked that in three or four of the villages in two of the parishes the numbers might with advantage be reduced somewhat—a result which is likely to happen if already it has not come about—by the operation of two of the Board's instructions to the Deputy Commissioners, and to the Parochial Authorities, one forbidding any increase to existing numbers, the other taking steps to reduce numbers considered too high, as opportunity arises.

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TABLE III.

VILLAGES.	Population.	Insane,			Percentage of Insane to Population.
		M.	F.	T.	
1. Thornton,	607	13	26	39	6·4
2. Milton of Balgonie,	361	...	24	24	6·6
3. Coalton of Balgonie,	568	...	5	5	·8
4. Cameron Bridge, Windygates, } and Balcurvie, }	921	15	7	22	2·3
5. Kettle and Kettlebridge, . .	1,036	4	14	18	1·6
6. Freuchie,	913	7	16	23	2·3
7. Newton,	280	...	4	4	1·4
8. Falkland,	1,045	6	4	10	·9
9. Strathmiglo,	1,099	8	12	20	1·8
10. Auchtermuchty,	1,442	12	23	35	2·3
11. Dunshalt,	328	...	8	8	2·4
12. Ladybank, Edentown, &c., .	1,368	20	8	28	2
13. Leven and Innerleven, . . .	4,577	14	2	16	·3
14. Balmullo and Lucklawhill, .	322	1	16	17	5·3
15. Largo, Lundin Mill, &c., . .	1,419	2	12	14	1
16. Kilconquhar,	345	5	13	18	5·2
17. Craigrothie,	220	...	8	8	3·6
18. Kennoway,	805	17	19	36	4·5
Totals,	17,656	124	221	345	1·9

From the foregoing Table, referring to 18 villages with a population of 17,656, it will be observed that the average percentage of insane to the collective communities is 1·9, the maximum being the Milton of Balgonie, with 6·6, the minimum being Leven with ·3. Females are to males very nearly as 2 to 1, and in six villages including the Milton of Balgonie, females alone are to be found. The instructions of the Board already referred to have operated, and will continue to operate, favourably, in reducing somewhat the higher percentages, more especially in villages where males preponderate, but there is not the same call to interfere where the patients are entirely or largely made up of women. While in one or two of the villages the percentage of insane to population may be considered somewhat high, the same cannot be said of the twelve parishes—except in one instance, that of Kennoway. The average of the twelve parishes is 1·2 per cent., and, excepting Kennoway, the highest percentage is 2·3. The remedy for the villages, and the one parish

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in which the ratios might be thought somewhat large, is an obvious one, viz., a better distribution of the insane in the villages and rural districts which have already been found well adapted for the purpose of boarding out. And this is gradually taking place, and will go on until the adjustment approximates that point desiderated by the Board, when, to quote the words of last year's report, "wherever an aggregation has shown signs of becoming so large as to make the lunatics form a prominent element in the population of a locality, we have taken steps to arrest the growth of the aggregation."*

(2) INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Leachkin.

About two miles from the burgh of Inverness at Leachkin there is a small colony of 20 insane—10 males and 10 females—residing in thirteen small farm-houses of a comfortable type, dispersed over a pleasantly situated tract of country, sloping from the main road to a ridge of rising ground. The area would be about a mile square. There are other ten houses in the locality, but in these there are no patients. The population numbering 115, the proportion of insane to the population is thus 1 to 5·75 or 17 per cent.,—a figure higher than any of the aggregations in Fife, Stirling, and Lanark, which might be thought by those unacquainted with this ideal little colony, in all its aspects, too high, but in reality it is not so. Leachkin is not a village in any sense of the term, and therefore has no parallel in any of the other aggregations. Between each farmhouse there intervene fields ranging from two to four hundred yards wide, and attached to each dwelling, with one exception, there are crofts from 6 to 12 acres in extent, which afford congenial employment to those who are fitted for field and farm work. To my mind this is an ideal settlement. The houses for neatness, cleanliness, and comfort, the crofts affording varied outlets for work, the footing of the patients to the guardians, leave nothing to be desired. The patients are infinitely better off than they possibly could be in the town of Inverness, which, like the district asylum, is daily within their view. No complaint was made to me, or to any of the local officials, as to the conduct of the patients, who, without exception, were happy and contented, and expressed no desire to return to the asylum which is never out of their sight during waking hours, and which, like the town, is within easy distance, and which they could easily reach if they were so minded. The subjoined figures indicate the numbers in each home :—

TABLE IV.

	Four.	Three.	Two.	One.	Total.
Total Number of Dwellings with 3, 4, 2, and 1,	2	3	8	13
Total Number of Patients,	6	6	8	20

There are, it will be observed, no "fours" in the colony, and nothing has occurred to suggest any disturbance of the present provision and arrangements made for the insane in this locality by the parish authorities of Inverness.

* Thirty-eighth Annual Report, p. xlv.

(3) LANARKSHIRE.

TABLE V.

Parish and Town or Village.	Population.	Insane.			Percentage of Insane to Population.
		M.	F.	T.	
Lanark,	7,110	12	17	29	·4
Lanark,	4,580	10	17	27	·5
Lesmahagow,	9,752	14	33	47	·4
Kirkfieldbank,	828	10	22	32	3·8
Hazelbank,	200	...	4	4	2·

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(a) Lanark Burgh, (b) Kirkfieldbank, and (c) Hazelbank Village.

(a) Lanark.

In the town of Lanark, mostly in its outskirts, homes have been found for many years for patients. At the date of my visit there were 26 provided for, 10 being males and 16 females. With the burghal population of 4580, the percentage of insane, viz., ·5, is a quite inappreciable one. And what is of considerable importance, the patients are not lodged in any one part of the town; rather they are dispersed so widely that the existence of so many as 26 is unknown to many of the inhabitants, which would not be the case were all or most of the patients clustered in or near one spot. The orchards in the environs afford work to those whose physical capacity admits of their labouring alongside of their guardians, and some of the men are found to be willing and profitable workers.

(b) Kirkfieldbank.

In this village, situated in the parish of Lesmahagow, one and a half miles from Lanark, with a population of 828, there are 32 patients—22 females and 10 males—for the most part chargeable to the urban parishes of Glasgow and Paisley. Of the 180 dwellings in the village, patients are to be found in sixteen. The percentage of insane to population is thus 3·8—a rate, considering the preponderating female element, not by any means excessive, or likely to give colour to the suggestion that the insane bears an unduly high ratio to the sane population. Being fairly well distributed through this straggling village, their number may be reckoned a negligible quantity.

Beyond the village, although in the parish, there are other 15 patients, 4 of whom are in the small village of Hazelbank. If the parish of Lesmahagow, with its population of 9752, be taken as the basis of calculation, the percentage for 46 insane is ·4, quite a fractional one, and deceptive so far as the villages are concerned. But in the consideration of the important point as to what proportion and to what degree the insane should be allowed to mingle with the sane, without being perceptibly felt, the part, *i.e.*, the village, has got to be reckoned quite as much, if not more, than the whole, viz., the parish.

(c) Hazelbank.

Two miles from the last village is Hazelbank, with a population of 200. As yet lodging has been found only for 4 patients, all females. The percentage here is 2. This village might accommodate as many more. For those of them in the two villages, and for those of them in the rural districts who can work, the orchards give employment during the greater part of the year.

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The number to be found in each dwelling in Lanark and Kirkfieldbank is given below :—

TABLE VI.

	Fours.		Threes.		Twos.		Ones.		Total of Fours, Threes, Twos, and Ones.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lanark,	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	11
Kirkfieldbank, . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	2	4	4	16
Total of Fours, Threes, &c., .	1	4	3	3	1	4	5	6	27
Total Number of Patients, .	20		18		10		11		59

In these two small colonies there are five "fours" and six "threes," and in the county district beyond Kirkfieldbank there is one "four" and one "three," both consisting of females. Nothing came under my notice at my second visitation of those licensed houses to disturb any of the "fours," except in one instance, that of a guardian of some experience, who, I felt, owing to advancing years, would not long be equal to the responsibility of supervising and doing full justice to four. Since the date of that visit some changes have taken place, and some are contemplated. One of the "fours" has been reduced to three, two of the "threes" have been reduced to two, and before long another of the "threes" will be similarly reduced.

(4) STIRLINGSHIRE.

In this county there are 163 insane poor in private dwellings, of whom 130 or 80 per cent. are lodged in the five parishes of Balforn, Kippen, Drymen, Killearn, and Fintry. The following Table gives information as to the population, the number of insane, and the percentage of insane to population of parishes and villages separately. The statistics referring to the parishes—the whole, embrace those of the village—the part, but those referring to the villages concern them alone.

TABLE VII.

Giving separately the Population, the Insane of both Sexes, and the Percentage to Population in Five Parishes and their Villages :—

Parish and Village.	Population of Both.	Insane.			Percentage to Population.
		M.	F.	T.	
Balforn,	1,200	15	43	58	4·8
Balforn,	840	7	38	45	5·3
Fintry,	360	1	10	11	3·
Fintry,	204	1	10	11	5·3
Kippen,	1,480	13	25	38	2·5
Bucklyvie,	310	...	6	6	1·9
Kippen,	354	1	9	10	2·8
Cauldham,	118	...	6	6	5·
Drymen,	1,510	15	4	19	1·2
(No Village).					
Killearn,	1,180	...	4	4	·3
Killearn,	854	...	4	4	1·1
Total for the Parishes, .	5,650	44	86	130	2·3
Total for the Villages, .	2,180	9	73	82	3·

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One or two reflections are suggested by these returns. First of all, of the total 130 insane in these five parishes, females are to males in the proportion of 2 to 1, and of the 130, 82 or 64 per cent. are to be found in the six villages enumerated and their outskirts, leaving 46 or 36 per cent. for whom homes have been found in purely rural districts. Of the 82 in the villages there are more than 8 females to each male, and this is a fact of considerable significance when the important question of percentage to population is considered. Thus the average percentage for the parishes is 2·3, of the villages 3·, and of the widely-scattered rural districts, in which 46 are to be found among a sparsely-scattered population of 3550, the percentage is 1·3. After full consideration of the number of insane relative to the sane population in each parish and village it did not appear necessary, in any case, to report that the ratio was an excessive one. Balfroon parish heads the list with 4·8. Were this figure in the main produced by male patients, it might be deemed high enough, but 66 per cent. being females, it is, in my opinion, not out of the way. The percentage for the purely rural part of the parish is 3. The positions of the other parishes do not call for comment.

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In regard to the villages, only those of Balfroon and Fintry, with percentages slightly above 5, is it necessary to pass any observations. In Balfroon, with 45 insane, the percentage is 5·2, and females are to males in the proportion of more than 6 to 1; while in Fintry with 5·3 per cent. females are as 10 to 1. With the female element predominating in both instances so largely over the male the ratio of insane to sane cannot be considered out of the way. At the same time, it must be stated that something like the maximum has been reached, and that any increase to the numbers would tend to an undue element of the insane in the life of the communities concerned, which, however, have welcomed their presence, and on no occasion during many years raised objections.

TABLE VIII.

PARISHES.	Fours.		Threes.		Twos.		One.*		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Balfroon,	7	6	9	3	4	29
Kippen,	1	...	2	6	6	2	2	19
Drymen,	1	...	6	1	...	2	10
Killearn,	2	...	...	2
Fintry,	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	6
Total of Fours, { Threes, &c., }	...	2	1	9	18	20	6	10	66
Total Number of { Patients, }	8		30		76		16		130

No less than 35 of the total of 44 males in these parishes, or 80 per cent., were distributed among farmers in homes in the rural districts, so widely apart from each other as to bar the very suggestion of contiguity. And this is an arrangement which will commend itself in the method of disposing of healthy active males.

As in the other aggregations, the number in each dwelling is tabulated. In the 66 houses receiving patients, only two or 3·5 per cent. take in "fours," or ten or 17 per cent. "threes," and thirty-eight or 67 per cent. "twos."

Nothing came under my observation at the time of my visits, and nothing has been reported to me or to the Board as to the conduct of patients which warranted a call for change.

MIDLOTHIAN.

Within the metropolitan county, 169 insane persons were visited in the course of the year, 69 being private and 104 pauper patients. The proportion of private patients relative to pauper patients is relatively and absolutely larger

* Seven of the sixteen dwellings with one patient have licences.

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than in any other large county. The ratio of 1 to 1·6 in this county is a decided contrast to 1 to 9·5 for the whole of Scotland. But it should be explained that the position of Edinburgh is made to appear more prominent and outstanding by the fact that, for the great majority of the harmless pauper insane of the parishes of Edinburgh, and to a less extent of Leith, homes have been found in the counties of Fife, Stirling, &c. The action of urban Inspectors of Poor in finding comfortable dwellings kept by respectable persons in the country, for patients who live in crowded localities and slums, or for those who, on discharge from the asylum, would return to slum dwellings, is a most commendable one. Such efforts seek to realise that most desirable aim, viz., making the lives of such patients as healthy, happy, and natural as their condition will allow. In this connection I may be allowed to record an object lesson of the first importance. Towards the close of 1895, I visited a patient under the charge of relatives in an abode of squalor and wretchedness in one of the slum districts of Edinburgh. He was dirty in person, and his clothing, although it was midwinter, was of the scantiest, and was filthy; of bedding there was none. What had been liberally supplied by the Inspector of Poor had been pawned, or disposed of in a similarly objectionable way. On receipt of my report, the Inspector of Poor got him, at the suggestion of the Board, after some preliminary difficulties and objections on the part of relatives, removed to a private dwelling in a distant part of this county, where I saw him five months later, and with difficulty recognised him, so changed was he—clean and tidy in person, and presenting a healthy and ruddy complexion.

Regarding the private and curatory patients, the following information is supplied in tabular form:—

Not Under Curatory.			Under Curatory.			Resident with Relatives.	Resident with Strangers.	Total.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
6	19	25	10	20	30	10	45	55

Further, 34 of these (13 males and 21 females) were to be found in specially licensed houses, and 21 (1 male and 20 females) were placed singly. Any observations regarding Midlothian would be incomplete without a reference to the Edinburgh City Parish, which has done so much in the past, and is now doing so much to demonstrate to what extent boarding out may be carried on, and by careful supervision and selection to make it a success.

For many years “the Edinburgh numbers,” to quote the words of Dr Sibbald, Commissioner in Lunacy, in a most exhaustive and suggestive report as to the alleged increase of insanity in Scotland, which appears in a supplement to the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the General Board, presented to the Secretary for Scotland, “we have found to exhibit a stability which was useful as furnishing a standard of comparison. . . . But the stability of those numbers has been interfered with in more recent years by a circumstance which it is necessary to explain. . . . The City Parish of Edinburgh was not only the first to board out its lunatics, but has continued to be the most active in doing so.” The result of this activity by the parochial authorities of Edinburgh in the matter of boarding-out has been to produce something like a fixity of numbers, represented by 177 and 171 per 100,000 in establishments between the years 1858 and 1894, and an elasticity of the numbers in private dwellings during the same period indicated by a rise from 25 to 86. In the case of the paupers of Edinburgh and Leith, owing to the activity of the former, the results as at 1894 are not quite the same as for the county. In regard to them, Dr Sibbald points out that the ratio per 100,000 in establishments has fallen from 199 in 1858 to 160 in 1894, and gone up in private dwellings from 20 to 93. But the lesson is the same, no matter which set of figures is examined.

In past years, owing to administrative changes bringing about uniformity, Scottish counties have in time been levelled up to Midlothian, and thus striking divergences as to the total insane per 100,000, amounting in many instances to as much as a hundred per cent., disappeared. One may reasonably venture to hope that a similar levelling up will in time, and in a measure be possible

for the 27 Scottish counties falling below the Midlothian figure of 33 per cent., which represents the population of its total pauper insane boarded out. The position of the now unified parish of Edinburgh is unique among urban parishes. The authorities of this parish at present provide for no less than 320 or 42 per cent. of their insane poor in private dwellings.

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Ages of Patients.

TABLE IX.

COUNTIES.	Under 15.	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Upwards of 70.	Total.
1. Argyll,	1	6	14	21	22	39	24	17	144
2. Banff,	3	2	7	12	9	10	16	7	66
3. Berwick,	1	2	5	3	3	7	2	2	25
4. Clackmannan,	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	6
5. Dumbarton, . . . .	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	9
6. Dumfries, . . . .	...	1	3	1	6	5	4	4	24
7. Edinburgh,	1	6	15	24	21	12	18	7	104
8. Forfar, . . . .	...	5	13	9	21	19	10	9	86
9. Haddington, . . . .	...	...	3	3	5	4	2	2	19
10. Inverness,	4	3	19	28	32	34	21	17	158
11. Lanark,	7	15	23	37	34	33	29	9	187
12. Linlithgow, . . . .	...	...	4	3	2	2	2	...	13
13. Peebles, . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
14. Renfrew, . . . .	...	...	4	5	4	3	4	4	24
15. Roxburgh, . . . .	...	...	2	3	6	5	4	2	22
16. Selkirk,	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	10
17. Stirling, . . . .	...	5	15	42	35	33	21	12	163
18. Western Isles, } Skye and Outer } Hebrides, . . }	11	4	24	23	22	23	14	6	127
Total,	30	52	154	217	225	235	175	102	1,190

The ages of 1190 patients in the counties specified, grouped under eight divisions, is of interest in one or two directions. If the dividing line be taken at the age of 40, it would appear that 453 or 38 per cent. are of that age and under, and 737 or 62 per cent. have exceeded it, including several octogenarians and nonagenarians. The following figures give the percentage for each of the eight divisions into which the ages of the patients naturally and conveniently divide.

Under 15 years	2·5 per cent.	41-50 years	18·9 per cent.
15-20 "	4·3 "	51-60 "	19·7 "
21-30 "	12·9 "	61-70 "	14·7 "
31-40 "	18·2 "	70 years and over	8·5 "

At the one extreme of life—60 and upwards—there is this large percentage of 23·2, whereas at the other—20 years and under—it is a small one amounting to 6·8. The thirty patients under 15 are imbeciles suffering from the congenital or acquired type of the defect, the Western Isles including Skye and the Outer Hebrides with only 10 per cent. of the total insane in the group of 1190, being credited with no less than 36 per cent. of this class.

Between the two important age periods of 20 and 40 there is 31 per cent., and if to it be added the decenniad immediately succeeding that for 41 to 50, half of the whole insane in private dwellings in the counties visited is covered by it.

While many of the counties conform or approximate to the two means of 38 per cent. and 62 per cent., indicated by the number whose ages are on either side of the dividing line of 40, it will be found that considerable

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differences exist. Thus Argyll's position is expressed by 29·1,—a figure as much beneath the average as the Western Isles exceed it with 48·8. Lanarkshire with the largest number of pauper insane in the group conforms somewhat closely to the mean, with 43·8. On the other side of the meridian line, Argyllshire, in this instance, with 70·9 per cent. as much exceeds the average of 62 per cent. as the Western Isles with 51·2 falls below it. In these two districts of the country the positions are completely reversed.

Length of Residence in Private Dwellings.

TABLE X.

Showing Groups of the Insane Poor arranged according to Year of Intimation of Insanity in one incomplete (the first) and eight complete quinquennials.

COUNTIES.	Before 1861.	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	Total.
	34-38 years.	31-35 years.	26-30 years.	21-25 years.	16-20 years.	11-15 years.	6-10 years.	1-5 years.	
1. Argyll, . . .	13	6	15	15	16	27	27	35	154
2. Banff, . . .	6	4	5	5	6	13	8	20	67
3. Berwick, . .	1	2	...	3	...	4	4	12	26
4. Clackmannan, .	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6
5. Dumbarton, .	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	7
6. Dumfries, . .	4	2	3	...	4	2	4	5	24
7. Edinburgh, .	4	3	9	2	19	21	19	29	106
8. Forfar, . . .	10	2	7	4	11	15	25	17	91
9. Haddington, .	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	23
10. Inverness, .	11	6	8	8	21	26	27	46	153
11. Lanark, . . .	7	5	12	9	23	30	46	49	181
12. Linlithgow, .	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	13
13. Peebles, . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
14. Renfrew, . .	3	1	1	1	2	3	10	2	23
15. Roxburgh, . .	...	...	...	2	2	7	4	12	27
16. Stirling, . .	8	5	9	21	23	42	24	30	162
17. Selkirk, . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	8
18. Western Isles, Skye and Outer Hebrides, . .	6	2	4	4	5	21	40	48	130
Total, . . .	81	40	77	77	137	220	249	323	1,204

The period of time—stretching from 1857 to 1895—is divided into eight periods, seven being completed quinquennials, and one—the earliest, being incomplete. From 1866 onwards a steady and progressive rise is apparent in each quinquennial. It is noteworthy that the number still living of those intimated during the 4 years succeeding the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857, is double those of the quinquennial immediately following 1860.

A progressive diminution must, as time passes on, be looked for in each of the groups—greater of necessity in the earlier periods.

In the first group 6·7 per cent. have been intimated for from 34 to 38 years, 22·8 per cent. from 21 to 39 years, 50 per cent. from 10 to 20 years, and 26 per cent. from 1 to 5 years.

In connection with the new cases one could not help being struck with the large number of aged persons coming upon the roll for the first time, the assigned causes being loss of memory, senility, dotage, — in short, those manifestations of mental and physical deterioration incidental to old age. There can be no doubt that in former times if public relief was given to such individuals, it was given on the score of ordinary pauperism which is now relieved of this burden. The individuals who exceed 70 years are 7 per

cent. of the whole, and if to these be added those who exceed 60, the percentage is 15·8 per cent. The age of the patients who, in their dotage, come upon the register of insane, are as follows : 85, 83, 81, 80, 78, 78, 73, 73, 72, 71, 70. Having lived up to the advanced ages indicated by those figures in a state of sanity, it is difficult to comprehend the motive which prompts certification, unless it be that of participation in the grant, and that insane pauperism is more respectable and more remunerative than ordinary pauperism. If to the senile cases of this year, finding their way to the insane register, are to be added those of former years in anything like the same numbers, one factor in the alleged increase of insanity in the country may be found. It is evident, on perusing the medical certificates granted in a few cases coming on the register of insane without passing through an asylum, the mental condition which now constitutes certifiable insanity would require a good deal of argument to defend it.

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Changes among Pauper Insane in 1896.

TABLE XI.

Movements among the Insane in Private Dwellings, including (a) Removals, Recoveries, Deaths, &c., and (b) Admissions.

Counties.	(a.) Removals, Recoveries, Deaths, &c.				Total.	(b.) Admissions.		Total.	Balance.
	Died.	Removed to Asylum.	Recovered.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Argyll,	4	1	2	...	7	1	4	5	- 2
Banff,	3	2	...	...	5	1	2	3	- 2
Berwick,	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Clackmannan, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Dumbarton,	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	3	...
Dumfries,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	- 1
Edinburgh,	6	7	3	1	17	36	13	49	+ 32
Forfar,	3	8	5	3	19	4	10	14	- 5
Haddington,	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	- 2
Inverness,	11	11	2	...	24	6	10	16	- 8
Lanark,	6	6	3	6	21	33	13	46	+ 22
Linlithgow, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles,	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	...
Renfrew,	1	...	...	1	2	5	3	8	+ 6
Roxburgh,	1	2	...	1	4	...	1	1	- 3
Stirling,	3	10	4	...	17	1	3	4	- 13
Selkirk, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	+ 1
Western Isles and Outer Hebrides, {	9	1	1	2	13	...	5	5	- 8
	54	54	20	14	142	91	71	162	+ 20

From such causes as death, transference to asylums, recoveries, etc., 142 have been removed during the year from the roll of insane in the counties enumerated in the foregoing Table, death and transference to asylums each accounting for 54. On the other hand, 162 new cases have been added, giving a balance in favour of the admissions of 20. Last year the balance was 72. Whereas in the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark and Renfrew, there has been a decided gain, in the counties of Stirling and Inverness, there has been a decided falling off. The other 13 remain *in statu quo*, or have undergone little or no change.

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Admissions.

Of such there were 162, of whom 71 were intimated by Inspectors of Poor, and 91 on discharge from asylums as unrecovered. There has been during the year a falling off in the admissions by the first method amounting to 19 per cent., by the latter to 31 per cent. Year by year, however, there has hitherto been for many years a balance in favour of the admissions, over deaths recoveries, etc. Exclusive of 15, seen on probation, whose connection with the asylum does not expire until the expiry of the period of probation—in no case more than 12 months,—114 new cases were seen, and reported upon for the first time. The ages of those who were admitted to the register of those in private dwellings and were visited by me are as follows :—

Under 15.	15-20.	21-30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	Above 70.	Total.
8	8	28	21	20	11	8	10	114

Recoveries.

In this category, in spite of the hopelessness of the cases as a rule, 20 names have to be placed. The recovery rate for 1348 thus stands at 1·4 per cent. In several instances I discussed with Inspectors of Poor the necessity for action being taken to remove from the insane roll the names of those who, for a considerable time, ceased to manifest any traces of mental disorder, with the result that five are now either ordinary paupers or free to earn their own living. Small as the recovery rate is, it is something to have attained this among a class mostly composed of long standing cases of dementia, melancholia and mania. To those who ultimately recover and those who vastly improve mentally and physically, the private dwelling partakes largely of the nature of a convalescent home, and in this connection serves a useful purpose.

Removals from Roll.

Of these there are 14, being an increase upon last year of 5.

Removals to Asylums.

Of such there were 54, an insignificant number to prove unsuitable, after trial of varying periods from months to many years, for private dwellings, or to have been placed under guardians whose treatment of their charges proved disappointing. In four instances, owing to the presence of goitre, diabetes, gangrene, and an abdominal tumour, removal to the asylum became a necessity. Twelve patients owed their return to the asylum in consequence of manifestations of conduct which made them disagreeable and troublesome to their guardians, two to the aimless habit of wandering, and four to more or less deliberate attempts at escape, in order to get rid of the restraints which their condition necessarily imposed upon them. One man, all his days an adept as a river poacher, was returned, as the authorities found it next to impossible to restrain his illegal piscatorial habit. Having been in a private dwelling for years, one would expect that his stay in the asylum would be a short one. He is quite harmless, and has no fault save this one.

Accidents.

Again I find myself in the fortunate position of being able to report on all but absolute immunity from accidents among the 1368 patients visited. The only casualty of importance was that to an imbecile living with his parents, who was accidentally drowned.

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Deaths.

Fifty-four patients succumbed during the year to the diseases specified in the mortality Table (VIII.). Last year there were two deaths from general paralysis of the insane, this year one. The other figures do not call for special comment.

The average age at death of the fifty-four patients reached the somewhat high figure of 59 years. The number who died during the eight age periods given below were as follows :—

Under 15.	15-20.	21-30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
1	1	7	1	7	9	9	19	54

Of the 19, that is, 35 per cent. of the whole, who exceeded 70 years of age, ten were septuagenarians, seven octogenarians, and two nonagenarians.

TABLE XII.

Causes of Death.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		4. Specific Diseases :—	
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, .	6	(1) Typhoid Fever, . . .	2
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, .	5		2
(3) General Paralysis of the In-			
sane,	1		
	12		
2. Thoracic Affections :—		5. Other Causes :—	
(1) Phthisis,	3	(1) Debility and Old Age, . .	10
(2) Pneumonia,	2	(2) Epithelioma,	1
(3) Congestion of Lungs, . .	1	(3) Drowning,	1
(4) Bronchitis,	3	(4) Dropsy,	1
(5) Heart disease,	9		
	18		13
3. Abdominal Affections :—		6. Unknown Causes,	
(1) Diarrhoea,	4		3
(2) Peritonitis,	1		
	5	Total,	54

Private and Curatory Patients.

Of such 177 were visited, and found to be suitably provided for in all respects, and getting, in the case of curatory patients, the full benefit of the incomes accruing from their estates.

None of the private patients died, one was removed to the asylum, and in 10 the curatory was recalled.

REPORT BY DR CHARLES MACPHERSON.

Report by
Dr Charles
Macpherson.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board I have now the honour of submitting the following general report of work done by me during 1896, in the visitation of insane patients boarded in private dwellings singly, in houses specially licensed for their reception.

The district visited by me includes 16 counties, and the number and distribution of the cases is shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
Aberdeen,	54	M. 9	F. 8	T. 17	M. 54	F. 71	T. 125	M. 9	F. 8	T. 17	159	159
Ayr,	30	3	3	6	32	47	79	14	52	66	151	154
Bute and Arran,	5	3	1	4	22	18	40	5	7	12	56	56
Caithness,	9	—	—	—	30	41	71	—	2	2	73	73
Elgin,	15	7	3	10	14	21	35	3	6	9	54	56
Fife — Markinch and Kennoway, }	2	—	—	—	9	11	20	47	94	141	161	161
„ Other Parishes,	42	9	10	19	25	44	69	90	164	254	342	342
Kincardine,	8	2	2	4	3	7	10	3	7	10	24	24
Kinross,	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	6	19	25	28	28
Kirkcudbright,	14	1	4	5	4	11	15	—	2	2	22	22
Nairn,	4	2	1	3	4	7	11	—	—	—	14	14
Orkney,	14	—	1	1	18	19	37	—	2	2	40	42
Perth—Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, }	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	21	62	83	85	142
„ Other Parishes,	45	16	15	31	49	33	82	36	26	62	175	176
Ross,	27	1	4	5	69	52	121	—	—	—	126	128
Shetland,	13	1	—	1	24	25	49	1	1	2	52	52
Sutherland,	11	—	—	—	15	21	36	—	—	—	36	36
Wigtown,	12	—	1	1	15	16	31	—	—	—	32	32
Total,	311	55	55	110	388	445	833	235	452	687	1630	1697

During the past year, as the above table shows, I have visited in all 1630 patients, of whom 110 were private patients and 1520 were paupers, scattered over 311 parishes. Of the pauper patients 833 were provided for singly, and 687 in private houses specially licensed to accommodate 2, 3, or 4 patients. Some of these were visited more than once, and the total number of visits paid was 1697. In no case was any intimation given of my intended visit, the object being to see them in their ordinary every day condition, and prevent any special preparation being made in view of my inspection.

Pauper Lunatics—General Observations.

My further experience this year enables me fully to confirm the opinion I formed after my three months' tour of inspection last year, that when proper care is taken in the selection of patients and guardians, the position of the patient is a satisfactory and happy one. Critics whose experience has been mainly confined to asylums have difficulty in believing this. One of them, I observe, recently made the curious objection that "patients in families are necessarily deprived of almost all the advantages of social life, the amusements and enter-

tainments which form so large a feature of the ordinary hospital routine." Appendix C. I quite admit that the pauper patient in a private dwelling has not the same high class house accommodation, nor is there so much attention given to amusing him. But the lower and middle class Scotchman does not consider amusements, such as concerts and dances, as the most important or even as a very important item of social happiness. When a patient is boarded out in a suitable home, among the class of people with whom he was accustomed to associate in his sane days, the domesticity of his daily life contributes far more to secure his happiness than could be done by amusements or entertainments. His whole surroundings are natural and healthy, he is in constant intercourse with sane people in his own rank in life, shares in the daily work as well as in the pleasures of his guardian's family, and is not constantly reminded of the fact that he is different from other people. Surely this regular, healthy, natural life more than compensates for the loss of the amusements and entertainments of the asylum, and it is not to be wondered at that selected patients introduced to such a life generally improve in bodily, and frequently in mental health.

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Attention has been called on several occasions, in former reports, to the fact that a wider view is now commonly taken of what constitutes insanity, or at least certifiable insanity, than was the case twenty years ago. As far as regards the class of patients under consideration this is certainly true, and is at least to some extent due to the Parliamentary Grant. In many parishes, particularly in the Highlands and Islands, taxation presses so heavily on the rate-payers that the parish authorities are constantly on the watch for any opportunity of relieving the local rates. Consequently in these districts one occasionally comes across cases which are on the very border-land of insanity, and cases of very slight imbecility or scarcely perceptible senile dementia, which have been certified, but which would never have been so certified but for the monetary influence. There is no doubt, however, that notwithstanding the increase of patients in private dwellings from this cause, the Grant has been the means of vastly improving the care of the insane throughout the country. Taken in conjunction with the general policy of the Board from the beginning, it has enabled parish authorities in poor districts to pay sufficient alimentary allowances: it is granted on conditions which give the Board power to insist that these patients are properly clothed and housed and placed under suitable guardianship.

When the Board was instituted, the great majority of the patients who came under their jurisdiction and remained outside of asylums, were congenital imbeciles or harmless maniacs and demented, who, in the majority of cases, lived under the care of relatives. The success attending their care under outside supervision demonstrated clearly that many chronic insane people could be as well cared for in private families as in institutions, and at much less cost. This led various parish authorities to look about for suitable house accommodation and guardianship, and board out a number of their insane poor with unrelated guardians. As the result of the gradual development of this system, the former position of matters is now reversed, and the majority of the insane patients now outside asylums live with unrelated guardians. Of the 1520 pauper patients visited by me, about two-thirds were boarded with unrelated guardians: and about the same proportion consists of patients who have been placed in their present homes under related or unrelated guardians after a longer or shorter period of asylum treatment. The great majority of these patients come from the poorer classes of our city and large town populations. Amongst this class, every able-bodied member of the family, male and female, is generally engaged in some regular occupation which takes them from home, and occupies so much of their time as to make anything like prolonged attendance upon an insane relative impossible. A large town is moreover an unsuitable place of residence for the insane. In a dense population, eccentricity of conduct which would cause no annoyance in a scattered country district, would render the patient a nuisance to his neighbours. Consequently these patients when removed from asylums are boarded out, either singly or in groups of 2, 3 and 4 in houses specially licensed for their reception. These are in many cases the houses of small farmers, but a considerable number visited by me are situated in villages such as Kennoway, Starr, Thornton, Falkland and Auchtermuchty in Fifeshire, Gartnure and Scone in Perthshire, and Ballantrae in Ayrshire. These aggregations in villages have never, I

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believe, been regarded with great favour by the Board, but have grown to their present dimensions from causes over which the Board had little control. The duty of finding suitable homes and guardians devolves on the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which the insane pauper is chargeable, and these insane aggregations have grown from very small beginnings.

SPECIALLY LICENSED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Of specially licensed private dwellings there are in my district 281, viz., 176 licensed for 2 : 49 for 3 : and 56 for 4. By far the largest number of these houses are in the county of Fife ; next in point of numbers are Perth and Ayr.

TABLE II.

Shows the Number and Distribution of Specially Licensed Houses.

COUNTIES.	Houses Specially Licensed for			Total.
	2.	3.	4.	
1. Aberdeen,	6	2	...	8
2. Ayr,	24	2	4	30
3. Bute and Arran,	7	...	...	7
4. Caithness,	1	...	...	1
5. Elgin,	6	...	...	6
6. Fife,	87	29	41	157
7. Kincardine,	3	...	1	4
8. Kinross,	8	1	2	11
9. Kirkcudbright,	1	...	...	1
10. Nairn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
11. Orkney,	1	...	...	1
12. Perth,	31	15	8	54
13. Ross, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
14. Shetland,	1	...	...	1
15. Sutherland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
16. Wigtown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals,	176	49	56	281

The people who apply for licenses are generally small farmers, labourers and small tradesmen residing in villages who have a field or two attached to their houses. To these classes there has to be added a number of elderly unmarried women or widows, who have houses and large gardens, and are in a position to devote their whole time to the care of patients. A very few have patients who have neither field nor garden as an outlet for their energies, but these as a rule do not prove satisfactory guardians and are being gradually weeded out. Much can be said both in favour of and against specially licensed private dwellings. In the great majority of cases, when the license is limited to two, the care of the patients is very satisfactory. They do not form such an addition to the family as to make it necessary or even convenient to set apart a room for themselves and keep them there. They take their meals at the same time and at the same table as the guardian's family, which forms the safest guarantee that they receive sufficient nourishing food, and they are so thoroughly identified with the family that a stranger entering the house need never know that they were not members of it. They are kept clean, well clothed, have good beds and abundant clean bed clothing. With the great majority of such houses visited during the year I was very favourably impressed. The few cases in which I was not altogether satisfied have been noted for specially careful observation ; the guardians have been cautioned ; and if I still see reason to be dissatisfied with them at next visit, I will ask the Board to cancel their licenses. Of some of the houses licensed for 3 and 4 I

am not able to make quite so satisfactory a report. It must always be kept in view that the very great advantage of the boarding-out system, looked at from the patients' point of view, is the constant association in the family life of a sane household. When the patients form such a large addition to a family, the tendency is for that intimate association to lessen, in many cases to cease. If a cottager's family, for example, consists of himself, his wife and several children, and he is allowed to have in his house three or four men or women in addition, there is, generally speaking, no apartment in the house sufficiently commodious to accommodate such a number at one time with any proper regard to comfort. In such a house the almost inevitable result is that a room is set apart for the patients in which they are constantly kept when in the house. They take their meals there by themselves, and are thus too much deprived of what I regard as the greatest advantage the system theoretically offers them, constant sane society. In all such houses I have pointed out what I regard as the greatest defects in the management, and in some I have reason to hope for a change for the better at next inspection. But there are a few in which, on account of the size of the families, no great improvement is likely to take place; and while I think it would be unfair to these people,—who have had their patients for many years, who in some cases perhaps have rented larger houses than they would otherwise have done, in the belief that they would be allowed to keep them on, and who in all other respects than taking them into the family life treat them well,—to remove all their patients at once from them, every opportunity will be taken as vacancies occur to reduce the number of their patients to such as can be taken fully into the family life.

But while there are a few houses with these unsatisfactory features, there are many admirable homes for three or four; homes for men on small farms and dairies where the patients live in constant association, and on the most friendly terms with their guardian, going with him to the field, stable and byre, and sharing cheerfully in his everyday labours. Still more numerous are such homes for female patients, kept generally by elderly spinsters; in some cases by an elderly man and his wife with no children at home, and who generally have no occupation which takes them away from home, while they have sufficient work about their houses and gardens to ensure enough healthy exercise for the patients. These specially good houses may be recognised almost at the first glance when you enter them; you find the patients, in the company of the guardian, sharing in the household duties, washing, knitting, sewing etc., and looking contented and cheerful. When you talk to them about their everyday life, there is a spontaneity about their kindly references to the guardian which convinces you at once that it is real, and a true expression of their feelings. Patients do admirably in these houses. Even patients who would generally be regarded as hopeless often do well under such circumstances, the mere suggestion that they will be sent back to the asylum being sufficient to check any objectionable conduct.

The general impression left on my mind by the visitation of these houses is, that no guardian should be allowed to have more than two patients who has the care of a family, or for any other reason is unable to devote his or her whole time to their care. An extension of the license beyond two is now and has for some years been only granted after several years' experience and careful consideration of each individual case. Looking back on former reports, one is struck by the fact that guardians who were reported on as excellent when they had only two patients, have sometimes proved unsatisfactory when allowed to have four.

The care of single patients placed with unrelated guardians has been found to be very satisfactory. I have had no reason to make any adverse reports on these cases. The cases of those living singly with relatives present much greater difficulties, as one cannot, without the very strongest reasons, insist on the separation of parent and child. Yet these are the cases in which, very often, such a course is the only one which offers any hope of improvement. From mistaken ideas of kindness, or to avoid trouble and keep them out of the way, patients are in a few instances allowed to contract bad habits, such as lying constantly in bed, and neglecting personal cleanliness,—which invariably results in deterioration of bodily and mental health. Argument with the relatives is too often useless, as they are sometimes mentally feeble themselves, and cannot be made to see the necessity for action on their part to

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correct the faulty habits. In such cases nothing can be done but to order the patient's removal to an institution, or to the care of a more intelligent guardian, and this step is generally strongly opposed by the incompetent relative, who would even insist on removing the patient's name from the roll, and face the risk of starvation for both rather than part with him. In such cases one has to be content with slight improvements for the time, choosing the lesser of two evils and waiting for a more favourable opportunity to carry out much needed reforms. The case of J. M'D. is a good example of the difficulty. For several years back his care has been reported on as unsatisfactory, owing, not to unkindness, but to incompetence on the part of his mother and sister. This year, after consultation with the local medical officer, it was decided to order his removal to the asylum for a time, so as to have him trained to more satisfactory habits. But his mother would rather suffer want than part with him: it was represented by the parochial authorities to the Board that she was over 80 years of age and confined to bed, and that forcible removal of her imbecile son would probably have very serious effects on her. There was no doubt whatever of the truth of these representations, and it was consequently decided not to force matters for a time. In many cases, however, firm remonstrance has very good effect. The case of W. L., a congenital imbecile in Orkney, illustrates this. He and his mother—an old, blind, somewhat demented woman—both paupers, lived together, under the charge of a small farmer. In defiance of the guardian, the mother insisted on keeping him constantly in bed beside her, and would not allow him to be dressed and taken out. W. himself was an amiable and very biddable imbecile who could be easily managed. I had him dressed while there and taken out to a chair in front of the house. I told the mother distinctly that if she interfered with his guardian again he would be taken away from her altogether, and instructed the guardian to see that he was taken out every day. As I doubted whether the good habit would be kept up after my departure, I made another unexpected visit three weeks later, and found him out, looking well and cheerful, and so sunburnt as fully to confirm the guardian's statement that he was now up every day and all day.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

Admissions and Discharges during the year.

The following Table (III.) shows the changes which have occurred during the year, among the patients visited by me.

Admissions.

The following Table shows that 168 new cases have been admitted into the district, while 174 have, from various causes, been discharged. Of the 168 patients admitted, 67 were males and 101 were females. The majority of them, 109, were patients who had formerly been in asylums. Increases in the numbers have taken place in seven counties: decreases in seven, and the number remains unchanged in two.

(a) Recoveries.

Twenty-six patients appear in the Table as having recovered during the year. But 12 of these were patients who were discharged from asylums on probation, for periods of from 3 to 12 months: patients who were discharged convalescent and whose recovery has been completed at their own homes. Such patients are visited by the Deputy Commissioner; but as their names remain on the asylum books during the period of probation, their recoveries are classified in the statistical tables of the Board as recoveries during asylum treatment. There still remain, however, 14 of the supposed incurable class who have been certified as recovered during the year. They had all—at some period of their insanity—been under asylum treatment. Eight were male and 6 were female patients. Among the male patients the most remarkable case is that of a

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Counties.	Removals.								Admissions.	Balance.	
	Died.		To Asylums.		Recoveries.		Removed from Roll.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen, . . .	3	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	17	24	+7
Ayr, . . .	1	4	5	7	8	1	2	2	30	29	-1
Bute and Arran, . .	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	-3
Caithness, . . .	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	8	+1
Elgin, . . .	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	8	11	+3
Fife, . . .	5	9	17	17	1	1	1	...	51	45	-6
Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	+1
Kirkcudbright, . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	+4
Kirkcudbright, . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	5	...
Nairn, . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...
Orkney, . . .	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	+2
Perth, . . .	...	7	5	6	2	...	2	2	24	13	-11
Ross, . . .	3	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	10	9	-1
Shetland, . . .	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	-3
Sutherland, . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	+2
Wigtown, . . .	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	-1
	19	38	37	39	19	7	7	8	174	168	-6

powerfully built man—aged 56—with a bad family history, who was in the asylum for a year and discharged “not recovered” in 1887. Since that time up to last summer he lived under the care of a sister, was supported by the parish and never did any remunerative work. The first indication of any mental improvement is given in a report by the visiting Commissioner in 1890. When I visited him first in the summer of 1895, I reported that I saw no indication of insanity, but that the man was lazy and unwilling to work. The Parochial Medical Officer however had some objection to certifying that he was recovered and so nothing was done. When I visited him again in May and June last, I was still unable to see any reason why he should continue to be regarded as insane, and on this occasion was supported by the Parochial Medical Officer's concurrence with my opinion. He was consequently certified as of sound mind and his name removed from the roll, and in November last the Inspector of Poor reported that “he has gone to a situation as under-gamekeeper.” Whether the recovery will be permanent remains to be seen, but the interference of the Board has had the effect of relieving the ratepayers of the support of a man who has been a burden on them for 10 years, and who—but for that interference—would probably have continued so for the rest of his life. The other recoveries among the male patients were cases of the milder forms of dementia, and do not call for any special notice. Among the female patients one has—after 20 years' residence in Montrose Asylum, and 9 months in a private dwelling in Aberdeenshire—been certified as sane and removed from the roll. Two patients in Auchtermuchty, whose care there was in some respects unsatisfactory, were certified as “recovered” and removed as ordinary paupers to a poorhouse. The others are cases discharged from asylums as “not recovered,” but who have improved so much with the altered surroundings and home employments, that after periods varying from 5 months to 2 years, the local medical officer has certified them as sane.

(b) *Removals from the Roll.*

Fifteen patients were removed from the poor roll. One woman was removed from the roll and is now supported by her family, on account of the refusal of her friends to allow her removal to the asylum when home care was considered

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to be unsatisfactory. One imbecile boy, who was allowed to run about the streets, and in whose case no attempt was being made to educate him, was recommended to be sent to Larbert, and on his mother refusing to part with him, the Parish Council ordered his name to be removed from the roll. This case will be kept in view, and it is expected that the mother will ultimately consent to the boy's removal to an imbecile institution. One patient was removed by his relatives to England. All the others have either become self-supporting, or the circumstances of their families have been found to be such as to render parochial aid unnecessary.

(c) *Removals to Establishments.*

Removals to establishments in the counties visited by me numbered 76, including patients out of asylums on probation. Of these 29 were returned as unsuitable for private care, either during a period of probation or within a short time of their removal from the asylum: 5 were removed for medical or surgical treatment: 1, after 20 years' residence at home, became unmanageable chiefly owing to the increasing frailty of the guardian: 1 was dirty: 1 was destructive of clothing: 3 were a source of annoyance to their fellow patients. The others were regarded as unsuitable for private care either on account of their wandering habits or owing to the unsuitability of the guardian either from ill health, incapacity, or incorrect habits. Some of these will probably be provided for in private dwellings again when the Inspectors of Poor are able to find suitable homes for them.

(d) *Deaths.*

The number of deaths has been 57. This gives a mortality of 3·49 per cent. of the numbers visited: a very low death rate, and speaks well for the care of the insane in private dwellings. The average age at death was for males 55, for females 63 years. The oldest patient was 91, the youngest 6. The causes of death as certified by the local Medical Officer may be grouped as follows:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—	(b) Disease of the Liver,	
(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis, 11	Kidneys, etc.,	1
(b) Epilepsy and Convulsions, 5		
2. Thoracic Affections:—	4. Fever, Sore Throat, etc.,	1
(a) Phthisis, 5		
(b) Inflammation of Lungs	5. General Debility and Old Age,	11
Bronchitis, etc., 9		
(c) Disease of the Heart, 9		
3. Abdominal Affections:—	6. Uncertified,	1
(a) Inflammation of Stomach,		
Bowels, etc., 4	Total,	57

Accidents.

I am glad to be able to report that no accident has occurred in my district during the year which was sufficiently serious to require any notice on the part of the local medical officer. Considering the fact that a considerable section of the insane people in private dwellings are, from varying degrees of helplessness, specially liable to accidents, this is a very satisfactory state of matters. It is often objected to the outdoor system, that the patients are specially exposed to risks that are avoided in institutions, but I doubt if any institution dealing with such numbers can often show such results.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The number of private patients in the district visited by me was 110. The mental condition of these patients includes almost every variety of congenital

and acquired insanity. A considerable number of them are elderly men and women who have been put under curatory on account of slight mental incapacity, which interferes with the proper management of their business affairs. Their financial circumstances vary from moderate affluence to that which only admits of their support at rates similar to what are paid for pauper patients. These were all reported on at the time they were visited. In no case was there any serious cause for complaint, and any suggested improvements in their care were at once given effect to.

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APPENDIX D.

LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887, [50 & 51 VICT. C. 39].

ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, IN REGARD TO THE ALTERING AND VARYING OF THE EDINBURGH CITY OR URBAN LUNACY DISTRICT.

The Order.

An application having been made to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland by the Edinburgh Parish Council to alter and vary the Edinburgh City or Urban Lunacy District, at present consisting of the Parishes of Edinburgh, Leith, and Duddingston,—the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do hereby, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, alter and vary the Edinburgh City or Urban Lunacy District by erecting the following Lunacy Districts, namely:—

1. The Edinburgh Lunacy District, which shall consist of the Parish of Edinburgh.
2. The Leith Lunacy District, which shall consist of the Parishes of Leith and Duddingston.

The Regulations.

The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do further, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, make and issue the following Regulations which they consider necessary in consequence of the alteration of the Edinburgh City or Urban Lunacy District made by the foregoing order:—

1. There shall be elected by the Edinburgh Parish Council twelve persons who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the Edinburgh Lunacy District.

2. There shall be elected by the Parish Council of Leith and by the Parish Council of Duddingston nine persons who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the Leith Lunacy District, of whom seven shall be elected by the Parish Council of Leith, and two by the Parish Council of Duddingston.

3. The first election of each of the District Lunacy Boards aforesaid shall take place at a time and place to be fixed by the General Board.

4. The General Board reserve the power from time to time to alter and amend these Regulations as the public interest may require and experience suggest, and also, at the request of either of the Boards of the new Lunacy Districts, to hear and determine all questions or disputes which may arise between them, out of the division of the Edinburgh City or Urban Lunacy District by the foregoing Order, or as to the interpretation, meaning, or effect of, or any other question arising out of, the foregoing Order and these Regulations, or any of them, or otherwise in any manner of way.

5. The foregoing Order and Regulations shall come into force for all purposes on the date when they receive the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland; but the existing Edinburgh City or Urban District Lunacy Board shall continue to exist for four weeks after that date, for the purposes of winding up only.

THOS. D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL, *Chairman.*
JOHN COWAN.
JOHN CHEYNE.
JOHN SIBBALD.
JOHN FRASER.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 29th January 1897.

Seal.

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
19th February 1897.

APPENDIX E.

Appendix E]

CIRCULAR LETTER TO INSPECTORS OF POOR, PRESCRIBING
A FORM OF STATEMENT TO BE FURNISHED BY MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF ASYLUMS IN THE CASE OF ALL PATIENTS
REMOVED FROM ASYLUMS UNRECOVERED.GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 6th May 1896.*To the Inspector of Poor, Parish of*

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to inform you that in future, before sanction is given by them to the residence in a Private Dwelling (specially licensed or otherwise) of a Pauper Lunatic removed unrecovered from an Asylum or the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse, they will require to have before them a Certified Copy of a Statement by the Principal Medical Officer of the Establishment in the annexed Form.

The form of this Statement will be found upon the usual Circular issued by the Board when unrecovered Patients are discharged from Establishments, of which I enclose a copy for your guidance, and the Superintendents of Establishments have been requested to keep similar forms to be filled up and given to Inspectors of Poor when Patients are discharged.

In every case in which sanction is granted to the residence in a Private Dwelling of a Patient so removed, the Board request that you will also furnish a copy of the Statement by the Principal Medical Officer of the Establishment from which the Patient is discharged to the Local Medical Officer who is to have supervision over the Patient. Forms for this purpose may be had, if desired, from Messrs. Constable, Printers, Edinburgh. — I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

DISCHARGE OF PAUPER LUNATICS UNRECOVERED.

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER
of the _____

1. Name of Patient,
2. Whether Paralytic,
3. Whether Epileptic,
4. Whether Suicidal,
5. Whether Dangerous to others,
6. Whether Violent or Noisy,
7. Whether refusing Food,
8. Whether of Uncleanly Habits either by Day
or Night,
9. Whether offensive to Decency,
10. Whether capable of helping in Household or
other work,
11. Facts, if any, as regards the past history of the
Patient, such as indications of having been
previously dangerous, which it is thought
should be brought under the notice of those
who are to have the charge and supervision
of the Patient,

(Signature) _____

Principal Medical Officer.

Dated _____ 189

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO INSPECTORS OF POOR INTIMATING RESTRICTIONS UPON THE GRANTING OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR THE RECEPTION OF MORE THAN TWO PAUPER LUNATICS.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 14th August 1896.

The Inspector of Poor.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to inform you that they are of opinion that it is inadvisable to increase the number of private dwellings specially licensed to receive three or four pauper lunatics, and that in future they will grant licenses for more than two pauper patients only in circumstances of exceptional and rare occurrence.

The Board have further determined to make the following regulations with regard to private dwellings already licensed to receive three or four patients :—

- (1) All private dwellings licensed for three or four patients in which not more than two patients have been resident for one year prior to the date of this Circular, are to be henceforth regarded as licensed for two patients only.
- (2) All private dwellings licensed for three or four patients, in which in future a vacancy occurs which is not filled up within one year, shall be regarded as licensed for the number resident a year after the occurrence of the vacancy.
- (3) The Board will cause special reports to be made by their officers upon all private dwellings licensed for the reception of three or four patients, and in all cases in which it is reported to the Board that it would be advisable not to fill up a vacancy or vacancies occurring in such houses, the Board will make a notification accordingly to Inspectors of Poor concerned, and on the death or removal of a patient in such house the license shall be regarded as thenceforth reduced to the number resident after such death or removal takes place.
- (4) All special licenses for private dwellings in which during a space of one year not more than one patient has been resident will be regarded as cancelled.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

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